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FIRST EDITION

## OBITUARY.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

### Death of the Great Novelist, Yesterday Afternoon, Near London, at the Age of 58.

### A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

### His Career as a Journalist, Novelist, and Playwright—The Immortal Mr. Pickwick, and His Other Household Characters.

LONDON, June 10.—Charles Dickens, the eminent author, died yesterday afternoon, at the age of fifty-eight.

**Later Particulars.**

LONDON, June 10.—Charles Dickens died at twenty minutes past six o'clock last evening, of paralysis.

**THE CAREER OF CHARLES DICKENS.**

The announcement which the above cable despatch makes will create a sensation no less profound in this country than in England. The voluminous writings of Mr. Dickens were so well known throughout the length and breadth of the land, his books have been for years in the hands of so many, such eager multitudes have thronged the halls in which his readings have been delivered, that his death will come home to hundreds of thousands, and will be mourned as would be the death of a near and valued personal friend.

**His Early Life.**

Charles Dickens was born at Landport, Portsmouth, England, on the 7th of February, 1812, and had, therefore fully completed his fifty-eighth year at the time of his death. His father, John Dickens, had for many years held a position in the pay department of the navy, from which he retired in 1815, on a pension. He was a man of considerable literary acquirements, and, removing to London after his resignation, he became connected with one of the daily papers of the English metropolis as a reporter of Parliamentary debates. His son Charles he intended for the profession of the law, and accordingly placed him at an early age in an attorney's office as a clerk. In this position he was by no means idle, but acquired a thorough knowledge of the complicated machinery and technical phraseology of the law, which he was enabled in after years to turn to such excellent use. The drudgery of the work, however, weighed heavily upon his spirit, as a taste for literary pursuits was developed, and manifested chiefly at first by an indiscriminate reading of novels and plays.

**He Becomes a Journalist.**

Happily, his father's journalistic associations enabled him to exchange his distasteful pursuits for a more congenial occupation. He became attached to the *True Sun*, a daily London journal, as a reporter, and soon after transferred himself to the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper which at that time possessed a large circulation and was at the very height of its popularity, under the management of Mr. John Black. It was in 1834 that he had begun to contribute to the *Old Monthly Magazine*, his first paper in that periodical being "Mrs. Joseph Porter over the way." This was followed by "Horatio Sparkins," and "The Boarding House," but it was not until the publication of the second paper under the last title that he assumed the pseudonym of "Boz," as may be found by reference to the *Old Monthly* for August, 1834. Mr. Black soon recognized the ability of the young man, and gave him an opportunity to exercise it to the best advantage by publishing a series of "Sketches of English Life and Character," in which were displayed his versatility and piquancy of style. These sketches were published in the evening edition of the *Chronicle*, over the signature of

**"Boz,"**

and at once attracted great attention by reason of the remarkable and original vein of observation which characterized them, although by many they were denounced because the powers of the unknown writer were exercised to so great an extent in the delineation of scenes of misery and vice, and the exposure of the infirmities of humanity. The popularity of the sketches, however, was so great, that in 1836-37 they were collected and published in three volumes, under the title of "Sketches by Boz," and enjoyed a large sale.

**Early Dramatic Triumphs.**

While writing the "Sketches," a strong inclination towards the stage induced Mr. Dickens to test his powers as a dramatist, and his first piece, a farce called *The Strange Gentleman*, was produced at the St. James' Theatre on the opening night of the season, September 29, 1836. The late Mr. Harley was the hero of the farce, which was received with great favor. This was followed by an opera, called *The Village Coquettes*, for which Mr. Hullah composed the music, and which was brought out at the same establishment, Tuesday, December 6, 1836. The quaint humor, unaffected pathos, and graceful lyrics of this production found prompt recognition, and the piece enjoyed a prosperous run. *The Village Coquettes* took its title from two village girls, Lucy and Rose, led away by vanity, coquetting with men above them in tation, and discarding their humble though worthy lovers. Before, however, it is too late, hey see their error, and the piece terminates appily. "Miss Rainforth" and "Miss Julia mith" were the heroines, and "Mr. Bennet" nd "Mr. Gardner" were their betrothed lovers. 'Braham" was the Lord of the Manor, who ould have led astray the fair "Lucy." There as a capital scene where he was detected y "Lucy's" father, played by Strickland, urging an elopement. Harley had a trifling

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part in the piece, rendered highly amusing by his admirable acting. On March 6, 1837, was brought out, at the St. James' Theatre, a farce called *Is She His Wife; or, Something Singular*, in which Harley played the principal character, "Felix Tapkins," a flirting bachelor, and sang a song in the character of Pickwick, "written expressly for him by Boz." The name of the author was not given in the playbill. But the celebrity so rapidly acquired by Mr. Charles Dickens in other departments of literature kept his pen from this time too constantly in request to enable him to follow up these early dramatic ventures.

**"The Pickwick Papers."**

The freshness, humor, and vivacity of the sketches of London life, and the dramatic power indicated by *The Village Coquette*, attracted the attention of Mr. Hall, a member of the well-known publishing firm of Chapman & Hall, who applied to "Boz" to prepare for them a serial story to be issued in monthly parts. The work was begun without any definite plan, as is almost patent to the casual reader in the early chapters. It was suggested to Mr. Dickens that the adventures and mishaps of a club made up of original and eccentric characters would afford a happy medium for displaying not only the powers of the author, but also those of the artist who was engaged to illustrate them, Mr. Seymour, a popular comic draughtsman. With this hint the first number of the "Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club" was prepared and given to the world, but before the second appeared the artist died by his own hand, and Mr. Hablot K. Browne, who was known under the name of "Phiz," was engaged to illustrate the succeeding numbers, which he did with all the spirit and vivacity inaugurated by his predecessor.

The work was completed and published in a collected form in 1837. But long before it was finished, it had attained a degree of popularity to which nothing in English literature since the appearance of the Waverley Novels afforded a parallel. Between the appearance of the first and last numbers of the work the author rose at one giant stride to the recognized position of the most popular living writer in the language, a position which he successfully maintained to the day of his death. The wit, pathos, originality, and accuracy of his pictures of English life and manners, both high and low, touched the hearts and captivated the fancy of all classes. All England and America were thrown into an ecstatic laughter over the mishaps of Mr. Pickwick and his companions, the rare attractions of the great trial scene of Bardell vs. Pickwick, and the quaint sayings, grotesque comparisons, and inimitable conversations of the two Wellers, father and son. The sayings of the incomparable Samivel were quoted by speakers in the houses of Parliament and by the ragged *gamins* in the slums of London. In less than six months from the appearance of the first number, the names of Winkle, Wardle, Weller, Snodgrass, Dodson, and Fogg had become familiar as household terms. "Pickwick chintzes" figured in shop windows, and "Weller corduroys" in tailors' advertisements; "Boz cabs" were rattling through the streets of London, and the portraits of the author of "Pelham" or "Crichton" in the omnibuses were scraped down or pasted over, to make room for those of the new popular favorite. A fresh vein of humor had been opened, an original genius had sprung up, and even the heavy *Quarterly Review* acknowledged that "the most cursory reference to preceding English writers of the comic order would show that, in his own peculiar walk, Mr. Dickens is not simply the most distinguished, but the first." And the man who had thus thrown not only London, but every English-speaking community in the world, into an almost unparalleled *furore*, was but twenty-five years old, and this was his first serious effort in the walks of literature. Taking into consideration his youth and his surroundings, his sudden fame was fairly without a parallel in the whole history of letters.

**The Appearance of "Oliver Twist."**

The name of the author of the "Pickwick Papers" was not announced until 1838, but as soon as they were fairly under way proposals from the leading London publishers flowed in upon him with unexampled rapidity. He accepted from among all these the offer of Mr. Bentley, and became editor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, in the second number of which, for February, 1837, appeared the first instalment of "Oliver Twist." The story, admirably illustrated by George Cruikshank, at once became a favorite, and is still regarded as one of the author's most striking novels. This novel fully sustained the high reputation acquired by the "Pickwick Papers." Although its humor was not so rich, nor so abundant, nor so genial, as that displayed in the preceding work, it possessed a deeper tragic power, especially in the painting of the deeper passions of the soul and the terrible retributions of crime. In "Oliver Twist," as in "Nicholas Nickleby," which was issued in shilling numbers, uniform with "Pickwick," shortly after the completion of that work, Mr. Dickens dealt with abuses and cruelties which prevailed in certain public institutions, and was happily instrumental in repealing laws that sanctioned gross injustice. Indeed, it is noticeable that in most of his novels he has battled with some covert wrong against society, and, while adding to literature a crowd of imperishable creations, has taught the world the most thorough lessons in human charity and love.

**"Nicholas Nickleby" and Its Successors.**

"Oliver Twist" appeared collectively in 1838, and 1839 the "Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby" was completed and given to the world entire. In 1840 Mr. Dickens undertook, and completed in the succeeding year, the production of a series of tales in weekly numbers, under the general title of "Master Humphrey's Clock." It was in this series that "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" were first given to the world. While "Master Humphrey's Clock" was still running, he edited the "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," the celebrated clown.

**Mr. Dickens' First Visit to the United States.**

On finishing "Master Humphrey's Clock" Mr. Dickens sailed from England for the United States, to gather material for a volume upon the men and manners of the New World. He arrived in Boston on January 22, 1842, and sailed for England again on June 3 of the same year. During this brief sojourn he travelled extensively through the Northern and Eastern States, and was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. After his return to England, he published, in 1842, the result of his observations in a work entitled "American Notes for General Circulation." This work, however, added but little to his reputation, and many of his observations and criticisms drew from those who had been his warm admirers heretofore earnest and decided protests. After his second visit to this country, however, he made a rather unsatisfactory apology for his unkind allusions, by stating that he had found so many improvements since his first visit as to render his adverse criticisms uncalled for at present, and that all future editions of the "American Notes" would contain a statement to that effect.

**The Establishment of the London "Daily News."**

"Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared in numbers in 1844, and in the summer of that year the author visited Italy. He returned home after an absence of several months to assist in founding a cheap daily newspaper of liberal politics. Having organized a large literary staff, and enlisted the services of many of the ablest writers of the day, he issued in January, 1846, the first number of the *Daily News*, acting as editor-in-chief, and contributing to its columns the results of his Italian journey, subsequently reprinted in book form as "Pictures from Italy." The *Daily News* well under way, Mr. Dickens retired from the editorial management in order to devote himself to pursuits more congenial and to the world at large, not less than to himself, more important.

**His "Christmas Stories."**

It was in 1843 that he gave us the first of his inimitable Christmas books—"A Christmas Carol;" the second, "The Chimes," in 1845; and the third, "The Cricket on the Hearth," in 1846. To this catalogue can be added the title of many a charming holiday volume, wholly or in part from Mr. Dickens' pen. It has been pleasantly said that Christmas in England owes most of its cheer and kindly usage to Charles Dickens—that it is his good heart which beats in England's bosom at Christmas time.

**"Household Words" and "All the Year Round."**

In 1847-8 Mr. Dickens published "Dombey and Son;" in 1849-50, "David Copperfield;" "Bleak House" in 1853; "Hard Times" in 1854; and "Little Dorrit" in 1856.

In 1850 Mr. Dickens started *Household Words*, a weekly miscellany of popular literature, which he conducted until 1859, when, in consequence of a misunderstanding that had arisen between him and his publishers, he discontinued the journal, and in its place established *All the Year Round*, which he continued to edit to the time of his death. In *Household Words* first appeared his "Child's History of England," republished separately in 1852, and his story of "Hard Times." In *All the Year Round* first appeared "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Uncommercial Papers," and "Great Expectations."

**His Latest Works.**

In 1864 Mr. Dickens published "Our Mutual Friend" in serial form, but after that wrote nothing except brief sketches or occasional essays for his journal, until the appearance, about two months ago, of the first instalment of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

**His Second Visit to the United States**

was of such comparatively recent occurrence that but little need be said concerning it. He landed at Boston on November 19, 1867, having been preceded by some months by Mr. George Dolby, his advance agent, who made all the necessary arrangements for the reading tour upon which he was to enter. He had attained a high reputation as a reader of his own works in England, and this circumstance, taken in connection with his great popularity, created an unparalleled furore in all the American cities which he was destined to visit. So great, indeed, was the demand for tickets, that the adventurous speculators rushed in between him and the public, and the manner in which the tickets were disposed of, and the extortionate premiums frequently paid, created not a little scandal and sadly marred the success of his visit.

His first reading in the United States was given in Boston, at the Tremont Temple, on the evening of December 2; on December 9, he made his first appearance in New York, at Steinway Hall, and on January 13, 1868, he appeared for the first time before a Philadelphia audience, at Concert Hall. His tour was extended only to Baltimore and Washington, in addition to the cities above named, all proffers for a visit to Chicago and other Western cities being steadily refused, and in the summer of 1868 he returned to England.

**His Farewell of the Public.**

After his return home he continued to give readings in different parts of England, but on the evening of March 16th last he brought to a close at St. James' Hall, in London, the memorable series of readings which had for fifteen years proved to audiences unexampled in numbers, a source of the highest intellectual enjoyment. In the remarks which he made on this occasion he said in conclusion:—

"I have thought it well, at the full flood-tide of your favor, to retire upon those older associations between us, which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. (Great applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own houses, on a new 'Series of Readings,' at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with a heartfelt, grateful, respectful, and affectionate farewell."

**His Domestic Relations.**

In 1858 Mr. Dickens separated from his wife amicably, after having lived with her for twenty years, several children being the fruits of the marriage. Great scandal, of course, was attached to this event, but Mr. Dickens has himself explained that the cause which led to it was an uncongeniality of temper, which implied no dishonor to either party.

For some years before his death he resided at Gad's Hill, Kent, about an hour's ride by railway from London, on the road to the beautiful old cathedral town of Canterbury, celebrated for its historical associations, and for being the metropolitan see of all England. The house is described as being one of those comfortable old-fashioned mansions which seem to have taken root nowhere but in the most picturesque parts of rural England, and are the brick and mortar embodiment of the idea of home.

**A Review of Mr. Dickens' Literary Career.**

It is scarcely possible now to make a perfectly just and critical estimate of the genius of Mr. Dickens, or to prejudge the verdict of posterity. The crucial test of time, and the calm judgment of another generation that will know the man merely as one among the illustrious concourse that have made the fame of English literature, will determine the artistic value of his labors and his proper place in the *role* of honor that is headed by the names of Shakespeare and Milton. Whatever posterity may think of Mr. Dickens, however, it is undeniable that he was a power in his own day, and no fiction-writer that has ever lived has ever exerted the same influence or produced the same decisive results in promoting the reform of abuses, or in exciting a sympathy for the poor and oppressed. It is a question whether the principal end and aim of true art should be the reform of social and political abuses, and upon this to a great extent depends the probability of the works of Mr. Dickens maintaining the same hold upon the public of a hundred years hence that they do upon that of the present day. It is certain that many abuses can be attacked successfully in a work of fiction that it would be impossible to reach in any other way, and the endeavors of Mr. Dickens to carry out important measures of reform by means of his novels are entitled to receive, as they have received, a most cordial recognition. It is the fate of such works, however, to be more or less ephemeral; and looking at the mattter from an artistic standpoint—and it is only from such a standpoint that the real value of a work of art can be determined—we cannot but think that Mr. Dickens' writings are too much of the time and for the time to secure for them that lasting favor that is accorded to the works of men who were distinctively artists. Thackeray has been frequently alluded to as a disciple of Fielding, but in reality Dickens, much more than his distinguished contemporary, was the legitimate successor of Fielding and Smollett, and his writings, like theirs, will probably in future years rather engage the attention of the students of literature than that of general readers. The life described by Fielding and Smollett was something remote from that of our days, and it had but little in it that we especially we of the New World, can heartily sympathize with. As clearly drawn pictures of a certain development of civilization and certain conditions of society, the works of the novelists named will always have a certain value that will give them a place in literature; and so will those of Mr. Dickens, for the same reason.

Mr. Dickens has just died, having scarcely passed middle age, and yet the people and the society that he sketched with such humor and power in his earlier efforts is almost as remote and strange as that which engaged the attention of Fielding and Smollett. It is this impression of remoteness that the early writings of Dickens leave upon the readers of this day that gives force to the thought that succeeding years will scarcely add to his fame, and that another generation will be unable to understand the enormous popularity he enjoyed with the people of to-day.

In referring to Mr. Dickens as a novelist of the school of Fielding and Smollett, we of course do not mean to intimate that he was in any respect a copyist of those writers. Indeed, it was the marked originality of his genius that made his first literary efforts so enormously popular, and that gave him the leading position among the English fiction-writers of the age that he held without dispute to the day of his death. His first sketches of life and character published under the *nom de plume* of "Boz," and afterwards his "Pickwick," made their mark instantly, because they were fresh and original, and because they revealed a new vein of rich and racy humor. The public were beginning to tire of the fashionable novels of high life, and the humorously exaggerated descriptions of low life and the respectable middle class society hit their fancy exactly. It has repeatedly been remarked that no writer since Shakespeare has created so many characters that appear like living men and women, as Dickens. There is this important difference, however, between the two writers: Shakespeare was above all things an artist. He had no other end in view than to produce perfect works of art; and while his characters are all intellectual analyses, those of Mr. Dickens are merely described by the grotesque exaggeration of their outward appearance, their physical defects, their clothing, and their bodily habits. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this distinction makes all the difference in the world with regard to the art value of the work performed by the two writers, and no one capable of expressing an opinion on the subject would ever think of placing Dickens by the side of Shakespeare as a creative artist.

When "Pickwick" made a hit Mr. Dickens found the way to fame and fortune open to him, and he marked out a line of work that he adhered to resolutely during the rest of his career. "Pickwick" was quickly followed by "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickelby," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Barnaby Rudge," all of which brought him both wealth and honor, and extended his fame on both sides of the Atlantic. The immense circulation that his writings enjoyed in the United States made the lack of an international copyright law appear very much in the light of a personal and special grievance. He therefore determined to visit this country for the double purpose of seeing the people and of proving the justice of the claims of British authors. It is not to be denied that a great many people in the United States made consummate fools of themselves in their efforts to be hospitable on this occasion, and there were grotesque features in the various receptions given to Mr. Dickens that at this day appear excessively comical. However absurd were the

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attentions paid, there was a sincerity and genuine heartiness about the welcome extended to Mr. Dickens that a man of really fine feelings could scarcely have failed to appreciate at its real value in spite of the absurdities that surrounded it.

As the adulations bestowed upon him had been fulsome, the indignation was overpowering when it was found that this over-welcomed guest turned the whole thing into ridicule as soon as he had reached home, and that both in his "American Notes" and in his novel of "Martin Chuzzlewit" he had little else but abuse and sarcasm to bestow upon either the country or the people. Of late there has been an attempt to condone Mr. Dickens' offense on this occasion, and to take all the blame for the unfortunate misunderstanding upon ourselves. We cannot look upon the matter in this light, and no candid reader of "The American Notes" or "Martin Chuzzlewit" can say that they are not malicious and intentionally insulting. The real offense of Mr. Dickens was not that he freely criticized what he thought wrong in the manners of the people of the United States or their institutions, but that from the first time of his landing upon these shores he was in a bad humor with himself and with everybody about him, and he was unable consequently to see any good thing. He must have seen plenty of opportunities for good-natured caricature and humorous description; but throughout the whole of the "American Notes" there is only one example, so far as we can recollect, of a humorous character that he seemed to appreciate, and that is the "Brown Forester" that he met on a canal-boat in this State, and even the "Brown Forester" he seems to have considered as more of a personal grievance than as a subject for artistic treatment. The rough-and-ready style of travelling that was characteristic of the old canal packets did not suit him at all, and he seemed to think that it had been invented especially for his personal annoyance; and yet any person who has ever travelled in one of these boats would imagine that a humorous writer of all others would have endured all the inconveniences for the sake of racy and original specimens of American men and women with whom he would be thrown in contact. Mr. Dickens did not like the railroads any better than the canals, and when a writer represents himself as looking out of a car window, and mistaking the spittle ejected by independent American citizens for thick flying bits of cotton, it is evident that his statements of fact and opinion are scarcely entitled to respectful consideration. In writing as he did about this country, Mr. Dickens proved that he was lacking in the finer gentlemanly instincts, and that, so far from taking a manly and independent view of things, he was content to follow in the wake of other British snobs who find a cheap sort of popularity at home by abusing a people, institutions, and manners that they cannot and do not care to understand. After "Martin Chuzzlewit" came his "Christmass Stories," "Dombey and Son," and "David Copperfield," in which his genius reached its climax. Mr. Dickens himself acknowledges this work to be his masterpiece, and his own opinion is supported by that of a majority of his readers. In the works that succeeded "David Copperfield" there is a gradual but visible decline, until in his latest efforts a noticeable falling off of the old power is observable. It is true that these later works are all distinctly marked by the characteristics of his genius, but the humor is often forced, the sentiment more mawkish than ever, and there is a tendency to prosiness that distinctly indicates the failing artist. Let any one read "Oliver Twist," "Dombey and Son," and "David Copperfield," and then attempt "Great Expectations" and "Our Mutual Friend," and the immense difference will be apparent at once. His last novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," has not sufficiently advanced to form a just opinion of it, but the opening chapter shows more of the old fire than any of his other recent efforts. It is sincerely to be hoped that the death of the author has not left this story a mere fragment like the "Denis Duval" of Thackeray, but that ere he was called away he finished it, and rounded off his life's labors with a last work that will be worthy to be placed beside those that have for so long delighted millions of readers.

If Mr. Dickens had not taken up authorship as a profession, he would probably have made one of the first histrionic artists of the day. His talents as an actor were undoubtedly of the first order, and those who had heard of his performances in private hailed with delight the announcement of his intention to give public readings from his own works. These readings were immensely successful in England, and the recent professional tour of Mr. Dickens in this country is still fresh in the minds of the public. Merely as an elocutionist he had many palpable faults, but for humorous and pathetic expressions in his reading, and for a power of representing the various characters introduced in the stories selected for his entertainments, he surpassed any reader of the present day. These readings were a source of genuine delight to thousands, as they not only gave the public an opportunity to see the great writer who had afforded them so many pleasant hours, but conferred the unique pleasure of hearing the most original and racy humorist of the day embody his own creations. In making a summary estimate of the genius and labors of Mr. Dickens it seems to us that his highest and lowest moral influences arise from the same cause, his wonderful genius for caricature. All vices arising from *simple* motives he makes contemptible and hideous—avarice, cruelty, selfishness, hypocrisy, especially religious hypocrisy. But then he has a great tendency to make the corresponding virtues ludicrous too by his over-colored sentiment. The brothers Cheeryble always seem to be rubbing their hands from intense brotherly love; the self-abandonment of Tom Pinch is grotesque; the elaborate self-disguise of Mr. Boffin as a miser, in order to warn Bella Wilfer of her danger, is an insult to both the reason and conscience of the reader; and Mr. Dickens' saints, like that Agnes in "David Copperfield" who insists on pointing upwards, are invariably detestable. His morality concentrates itself on the two strong points we have named, a profound horror of cruelty and a profound contempt for humbug; but Mr. Dickens has no fine perception for the inward shades of humbug—relaxed and cosseted emotions.

His greatest service to English literature will, after all, be not his high morality, which is altogether wanting in delicacy of insight, but in the complete harmlessness and purity of the immeasurable humor into which he moulds his enormous stores of acute observation. Almost all creative humorists tend to the impure—like Swift and Smollett, even Fielding. On the other hand, there are plenty of humorists who are not creative, who take the humor out of themselves and only apply it to what passes, like Charles Lamb and Sydney Smith. But Dickens uses his unlimited powers of observation to create for himself original fields of humor, and crowds grotesque and elaborate detail around the most happy conceptions, without ever being attracted for a moment towards any prurient or unhealthy field of laughter. Thus, as by far the most popular and amusing of all English writers, he provides unlimited food for a great people without infusing any really dangerous poison into it. In this way, doubtless, he has done a service which can scarcely be overestimated.

## Cable Despatches.

### Late and Fuller Particulars.

### Mr. Dickens is Seized with His Fatal Illness at Dinner on Wednesday, and Dies on Thursday Evening—Profound Expressions of Grief in the English Journals.

LONDON, June 9—10 P. M.—The London *Globe*, in its last edition this evening, startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis, and was lying insensible at his residence, at Gadshill, near Rochester, in Kent.

The news spread rapidly and created the most profound regret; but the worst was still to come. Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at quarter past 6 this evening.

Dickens was at a dinner on Wednesday, when he was seized with the fit. Dr. Steel, of the village of Stroud, who was for many years the family physician of Mr. Dickens, was immediately called in, and remained till nearly midnight.

The condition of the patient becoming worse and worse it was deemed advisable to summon physicians from London. Telegrams were promptly despatched, and this morning several London physicians arrived at Gadshill.

A consultation was held, and the case at once pronounced hopeless. The patient sank gradually, and died at fifteen minutes past 6 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Dickens has been ill for several days, but not seriously. He had even visited Rochester and other points during the present week.

**Remarks of the London Journals.**

LONDON, June 10.—The death of Dickens has plunged the nation into mourning. All the London papers have obituary articles this morning.

The *Times* says:—"Ordinary expressions of regret are now cold and conventional. Millions of people feel a personal bereavement. Statesmen, savans, and benefactors of a race, when they die, can leave no such void. They cannot, like this great novelist, be an inmate of every house."

The *Daily News* says:—"Without intellectual pedigree, his writings form an era in English literature. He was generous, loving, and universally beloved. He leaves, like Thackeray, an unfinished story."

The *Morning Post* says:—"Charles Dickens did more than any contemporary to make English literature loved and admired."

The *Telegraph* regards the distinguished dead as a public servant whose task was nobly fulfilled.

## EXTRAORDINARY INSANITY.

**Unaccountable Action of a Jersey Policeman.**

A few days ago, near the Market Street Depot in Newark, the attention of the venerable Ben Gott was attracted to a large crowd in the square, and pushing his way through, he discovered a woman struggling violently with two men, one of whom wore the uniform of a Phillipsburg policeman. On inquiry it was discovered that the woman was a raving maniac, named Caroline Smith, of Phillipsburg. Further inquiry developed the fact that the officer had been instructed to bring her to Newark, and there turn her adrift on the community; that on the way thither she had become so violent in the cars that a second officer had to be called in at Elizabeth; and that an abortive attempt had been made to get her out of the cars at the Chesnut street depot in Newark, the plan being apparently to place her on the platform and then leave her to the mercy of strangers, or rather place strangers at her mercy. The unfortunate woman scratched, tore, and bit whenever she got a chance. Uncle Ben insisted that the Phillipsburg man should not leave his charge, and ordered him to take her to the station house, which he did, giving his name as John H. Baker, No. 1. He left the woman in charge of the Newark authorities, with the understanding that as soon as he could get back home he would consult with his superiors about the woman. Nothing has since been heard of the officer or from the Phillipsburg authorities. In the meantime Caroline tore every stitch off her back and persisted in remaining in her cell throughout Wednesday night *in puris naturalibus*. She refused everything in the way of food and drink, and behaved most violently to the prison attendants. Yesterday afternoon she was placed in a straight jacket and removed to the county jail. Her case and the action of Baker is to be officially inquired into.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

## TOWN OR COUNTRY?

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Sixty miles beyond St. Paul is a farm worked by seven sisters. The parents of these girls were both invalids, and very poor. They went from Ohio to Minnesota barely three years ago for their health. Under the Homestead law the family secured a pre-emption claim of the usual hundred and sixty acres. Moved by a natural sympathy for a family so unfortunately situated, their neighbors helped them to put up a log house, and they were able to hire men to split rails for fencing and to plow the land. All the rest of the work has been done by the seven girls, and last year they sold nine hundred bushels of potatoes, five hundred bushels of corn, two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, and some six hundred of miscellaneous vegetables. They are now comfortably off, and find time to read books and newspapers.

Now, there may be occupations more suitable to women than those connected with agriculture, but the interesting facts we have related convey a lesson of no slight importance. If a family of women, several members of which are young and weak, can compass within two years such results as these, beginning with absolutely nothing, it is easy to guess what strong men might do. And yet, in the great cities of our Atlantic coast, there are thousands and thousands of stout, hulking fellows who complain that they can get no work, or, what is nearly as bad, who perform in shops those ornamental duties which women can discharge as well, and from which the practical monopoly of one sex necessarily excludes the other. The rapidity with which a comfortable position can be obtained in Minnesota, and other Western States, can be partly estimated by considering the rate of growth of the States themselves. It is, for example, barely twenty years since Minnesota was organized as a territory. The population in 1850 was less than 6000. In 1865 it was more than 250,000, and the new census will show, it is said, a total of half a million souls. Of course, property rises in value in varying proportion to this, but there can be no doubt that any one who settles on fertile land on the old lines of railway, and who is honest and industrious, will amass a competency in ten or fifteen years. The value of real estate in Minnesota is set down in the official reports, made to the State Legislature last January, at one hundred and twenty millions of dollars; it was worth, if anything, only the Government price twenty years ago; and this is a tolerably fair example of the progressive augmentation of values. To reach this swiftly-growing community costs about thirty-five dollars, so that its accessibility to the poor man bears a moderate relation to the cost of establishing himself on arrival. No country in the world offers such twofold advantages as these, and it is strange that, as this is the case, so large a ratio of our native as well as imported population should obstruct each other in the great towns.

For those who have their way to make in the world, country life on the broad and fruitful prairies of the West is the most promising and happy that can be adopted. Independence is there within easier reach from small beginnings than in any other locality. A young laborer may leave his Eastern home for the plains beyond the Mississippi, and find himself the possessor of a handsome fortune in early middle age. Such things have been, and will continue to be, until an equilibrium of population is arrived at; and this, even at the present rapid rate of progress, will need several generations to attain. The increasing density of our urban populations—the present corresponding discomforts and high prices, and the future decrease in wages that will result from it—will of course create a direct pressure calculated to thrust superfluous thousands toward lands comparatively empty. But it is unfortunate that, without waiting for such a process, numbers do not now perceive their own true interest, and seek for themselves and their children the health, comfort, and independence which are afforded on such easy terms by the smiling prairies of the West.

## FRANCE AND THE POPE.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

It is notorious that the present Government of France and the more intelligent of the French bishops in the Œcumenical Council are opposed to the adoption of the dogma of the Pope's infallibility. It is equally notorious that, notwithstanding this opposition, the majority of the council are resolved upon promulgating the dogma, and that, though they may be delayed in the accomplishment of their purpose, they cannot probably be defeated. In this state of things the French newspapers are speculating with some solicitude upon the consequences which may result from the anticipated action of the council, and its effect upon the relations of Church and State in France.

From a very early period the French Catholics have been indisposed to yield fully to the claims of supremacy made by the Pope. As far back as 1268, a royal decree forbade the interference of Rome in the affairs of the national Church. After many controversies the whole French clergy, headed by the famous Bossuet, joined in 1682 in declaring their adhesion to four points, which have ever since been regarded as fundamental principles, and have formed the basis of all the laws and treaties relating to the Gallican Church. These points are: that kings and princes in temporal matters are independent of the spiritual power; that the Pope is subject to the decisions of an œcumenical council; that the power of the Pope is limited by the prescriptive rights and usages of the Gallican Church; and that, in matters of faith, the decisions of the Pope are not infallible when not confirmed by the consent of the whole Church. The proposed *schema* of infallibility directly contradicts these doctrines. It declares the Pope to be, in affairs concerning religion, the supreme ruler of all the faithful—laymen as well as priests; that he is not subject to the decrees of councils, nor bound to consult the Church in declaring matters of faith: and that his primacy is not merely honorary, nor limited to a mere supervision, but extends to the discipline and government of the Church in the whole earth. The question is now raised whether, in case of the adoption of the *schema*, the Government of France will not be absolved from its present obligations to the Pope, and whether as a natural consequence the Gallican Church may not be drawn by the opponents of Ultramontanism into a declaration of entire independence.

These considerations have, no doubt, been duly weighed by the Pope and his advisers, and they must feel assured in their own minds that the Papacy will receive no injury from the measure they are urging. Reporters are not admitted to the sittings of the council, and the utmost pains are taken to prevent what is said in its debates from becoming public. Still, enough has leaked out to make it sure that the minority are determined not to yield without a struggle, and that what they lack in numbers is amply made up by learning and ability. The perils which the adoption of the dogma in question will bring upon the Church in France will be set forth with vigor and clearness, and the majority will not hereafter have the excuse that they were not warned. The same arguments which will be used in reference to France will also be applied to the case of Austria; so that the Pope will find himself in danger of a rupture with the two great Catholic powers of Europe at once.

## RED CLOUD'S PLAIN TALK IN WASHINGTON.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The oratory of Logan has evidently left a germ in the bosom of the red man which, at this day, fructifies. The spirit of Red Jacket and the obstinacy of Billy Bowlegs are not extinct. The last of the Ogallalas—as he described himself—chief of the Sioux tribe, Red Cloud, united in his speech in Washington on Tuesday, before the assembled dignitaries of the Indian Department, a good deal of the logic and pathos of Logan with the indomitable pluck of Red Jacket and Bowlegs. When pleading for the rights of his people, Red Cloud asked, "Whose voice was first heard in this land?" and he answers the question—"It was that of the red people, who used the bow." With this intimation of inherited right to the soil he proceeded to put into a nutshell the grievances of his people. He says, in substance, the Great Father may be very kind, but his officials rob and maltreat the Indian; they have left him nothing but an island upon the vast extent of country which his father and his mother told him belonged to him. They—these white marauders—steal the goods sent by the Government all along the road, so that but a handful reaches his starving nation. We fancy that the red chief is not mistaken in this statement; for "Indian annuity goods," whether composed of blankets, bacon, flour, sugar, or ammunition, are considered common property for the pilferers who infest the frontier, and are not very scrupulously handled after the goods pass beyond the lines of railroad. It might be interesting to know how many larders of Indian agents, sutlers, and contractors are enriched by the material which should reach the lodges of our wards, the red men.

But the Sioux warrior, the last of the Ogallallas, comes plainly to the point as to what his people want when he emphatically pronounces against the maintenance of Fort Fetterman and the continuance of our garrison on the lands. "I want no roads," he says, "through my country. For the railroads you are passing through there I have not received so much as a brass ring for the land they occupy." He will have no soldiers or railroads upon the land, and the removal of both seems to be the ultimatum of peace or war in Red Cloud's region. Now, the meaning of all this is simply what we have stated many times. The Indians are defrauded by Government agents and others to such an extent that they are worked up to a state of exasperation. Promises are freely made to them and are flagitiously broken, so that it becomes a question often whether it is not we, rather than the Indians, who are the aggressors. It may be necessary at times of absolute warfare to use harsh measures with the savages; but it should be considered whether the bad conduct of our own agents has not provoked the difficulty in nine cases out of ten. We believe that the cause can be traced to this origin.

The fact is that we want a thorough reform in the management of our Indian Department. We must be honest with the savage if we attempt to control him by peaceful means. We must not be driven by the misconduct and avarice of our employes to the hateful necessity of cruelty and extermination. The Secretary of the Interior must have learned something about the questions from the plain, bold words of the chieftain Red Cloud. He must be convinced that palaver has very little effect upon the Indian character. He must have learned, too, that faithlessness on our part in the matter of treaties, and gross swindling of the Indians by our agents and their tools, the contractors, are at the bottom of all this Indian trouble.

## DEATH AND THE DRAMA.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Our amusements are getting to be quite as exciting as the gladiatorial shows of the ancient Romans or the bull-fights of the modern Spaniards. Only a few days ago we had a young lady exquisitely bitten by lions in the Bowery, and an athlete ecstatically tumbled headlong from his pride of place in Fourteenth street. And now we hear from London of a fearful interlude in the entertainments which nightly attract a motley company of both sexes and of all classes in society to the "Alhambra Concert Hall" in that city. A large trap-door in the centre of the floor of the stage suddenly gave way, and precipitated a number of ballet girls into the vaults beneath. These vaults were filled with all sorts of machinery and of lumber, so that the hapless girls fared like the victims of feudal tyranny in those mediæval castles the *oubliettes* of which have now become one of the regular shows of the world of travel. The Alt-Schloss of Baden-Baden has such an *oubliette*. It was closed at top by a trap, and when this trap gave way the wretch standing upon it went heavily down through the cavity below upon a congeries of spikes and knives, and so tore himself quickly in pieces. Eleven of the London dancing-girls thus dealt with are reported to have been badly injured, which is likely enough, and some of these to have been injured fatally, which is far from unlikely. Of course, all this will have no sort of effect either in preventing other dancing-girls from risking their lives in the same manner, or in inducing managers to give closer attention to the condition of their stages and their machinery, or in diverting the popular taste from entertainments flavored thus with the cayenne of constant peril to life and limb. More than a year ago one of the finest and most forcible draughtsmen of our times, Mr. Matthew Morgan, of the London *Tomahawk*, enriched the pages of that periodical with a powerful cartoon entitled "Death and the Trapeze." It represented in wonderful perspective a theatre crowded with interested and excited spectators—in the orchestra stalls kid-gloved *roues* with opera-glasses intent upon the stage, in the family circle open-mouthed children devouring the delight of expectation. High in air, from a poised trapeze, swung a graceful, lithe young female form, lightly clad and more lightly balanced to her dangerous leap. In the near foreground, clad in the faultless dress-coat, the kid boots, the white choker and gloves of the period, and with arms artistically extended to receive her, stood Death, a courtly skeleton smiling a horrible smile. A bitter and burning sermon was the graphic sketch—but to what purpose? One is forced to ask one's self whether the manager who could engage—were such a thing possible—the ghastly services of Azrael himself, in person and in function even as Mr. Morgan's pregnant fancy bodied him forth, would not thereby make a "hit" of the most stupendous character, and secure crowded houses for a season of indefinite length.

## TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Of all the fine things which the always charming Horatius Flaccus sent down to posterity, there is none finer than the satire which describes his journey from Rome to Brundusium. Very little the poet probably cared for the quarrels of Octavius and Antony, as he travelled in the train of Mæcenas, who went to Brundusium to promote a reconciliation. The satire itself is one of the pleasantest of itineraries, full of the sharpest of observations, and the most good-humored narrative of little troubles and difficulties; droll growls at the badness of inns and the annoyances of fellow-travellers; the biting of the gnats and the croakings of the frogs; the rustic humors of the villages; boat travel and travels by post-chaise, through the unfortunate town "not to be named in verse" (Equotuticum), through Rubri, Barium, and Egnatia, until Brundusium at last is reached. The journey was not a very long one and did not occupy many days; yet there are few books of modern travel which are equal in value and interest to this gem of a poem.

The great and long excursions which in these days railways enable us to make, and which at least suggest the annihilation of time and space, render the journey of Horace small by comparison; and yet we should be glad enough if we could get from them something like the result of his insignificant trip. Our travellers, it would seem, carry their eyes in their pockets, and only resume them when the final goal is attained. The main purpose seems to be to go from point A to point B as quickly as possible; and the charm of the feat is not in what it will produce, but in the thrilling fact that it can be done at all. Last week a whole car-load of clergymen started from Chicago for San Francisco. The week before a similar freight of men and women left Boston for the same destination. With a continuous rush, with the scream of the whistle, eating, drinking, sleeping, each party was hurried along. All that charm of travel which proceeds from a sense of personal danger, however slight, will be lost—all the power of endurance which is strengthened by suffering, all that discipline the result of which is a confirmed presence of mind, all those lessons in quick decision which imminent danger gives, will be eluded. This is travel with the moral element left out. It is no more than a day's pleasuring. There is no stuff in it to vitalize a boy's book to be read with awe and wonder by the winter's fireside. How would the best record which could be made of it compare with the tales of travellers from Marco Polo to Dr. Kane? The pilgrims to San Francisco will see "antres vast and deserts idle, rough quarries, rocks and hills whose heads touch heaven;" but the rate of progress will be too swift for much observation, æsthetic or scientific, and the locomotive has no poetical bowels of mercy. Nor will the meanderers see any "cannibals that each other eat," nor any "anthropophagi," nor yet any "men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." The only possibility of an adventure will be in an accident, and an accident would spoil all. There will be no manners and customs for the travellers to observe, except the manners and customs of each other—and pretty dull work that will be found after the first day. The Western parsons will, of necessity, fall back upon theology, and the Boston ladies upon the Peace Jubilee. Under these circumstances, the kindest wish which we can send after the wayfarers is that they may have a fine, natural, rousing scare from the Indians. Far be it from us to desire that any clergyman should be scalped, although a scalped clergyman would draw enormous houses, should he survive the operation and return. But a group of hostile aborigines upon their tough little ponies, seen in the distance, might occasion an agreeable titillation of moderate apprehension.

We hope it will not be thought that we speak of these excursions with undue levity, or that we miscalculate their honest value. The Germans have a word the purport of which is, "a dweller in a small town." No man (unless he be a hopeless fool) can go from Boston to San Francisco and back again without getting a great many village notions out of his head; and he will begin, however dimly, to comprehend that the world has boundaries somewhat wider than he has heretofore supposed. Mr. Emerson long ago, perhaps a little cynically, called travelling "the fool's paradise," and solemnly assured his disciples that they would find nothing abroad which they might not also find at home; and yet Mr. Emerson's practice has been somewhat different from his preaching, since he too in his day has been a considerable traveller, with the result of at least one delightful volume. Perhaps if Mr. Emerson had said that the fool at home must also be a fool abroad, he would more nearly have hit the mark. The advantage of travel does not consist so much in what is seen as in the escape from local grooves, in the collision with different orders of men, and in absence from the belittling influence of a neighborhood too close for self-respect and too prone to waste its social activity in worse than profitless gossip and chit-chat of the tea-tables—although it may be doubted whether this end will be so well promoted when large numbers from the same point, and all associates at home, travel together in a sort of caravan; for there is danger in such case that intellectual habits carried away may be brought back again, possibly, like the luggage, a little the worse for the wear of the expedition. But the supreme benefit of the journeying is in its holiday. It is an emancipation of the scholar from the volumes which he may be either misusing or over-using; of the man of merchandise from the slavery of day-book and ledger; of the clergyman from his congregation, and of the lawyer from his client; and it is a temporary liberation of woman from that domestic management which, whether she be rich or poor, may be domineering over her daily life and obstructing all her steps towards a higher culture. Travelling is the adult's vacation; and often the adult may as much need it as the school child.

—The Salem (N. C.) *Press* has had its wonder and admiration excited at the quickness with which the enterprising people of the North obtain news, and thus explains itself:—"Although Yanceyville is not upon any telegraph route, and though the body of the late Mr. Stephens was not found until the morning after he was missed, a succinct and tolerably accurate account of the tragedy was telegraphed all over the North on Monday and appeared in the papers on Tuesday morning. Although we are not much further than a day's ride from Yanceyville, we did not hear even a rumor of the affair until Tuesday noon, and failed to get a correct version until Thursday."

## *THE NAVAL ACADEMY.*

THE LIST OF GRADUATES AT THE RECENT COMMENCEMENT.

At the commencement of the United States Naval Academy, held at Annapolis on Tuesday, the following young aspirants for naval renown graduated, the five first-named being the honor men:—

1—George L. Dyer..........Maine.
2—Robert G. Peck..........Massachusetts.
3—H. O. Rittenhouse.....New Jersey.
4—Henry W. Schaeffer.....Illinois.
5—John Hubbard..........Arizona Territory.
Charles Briggs..............Rhode Island.
Herman F. Fickbohm.....Naval apprentice.
Alexander McCrackin.....Iowa.
Wm. G. Mayer..............Ohio.
Henry Harris...............Illinois.
John W. Danenhower.....Illinois.
Lewis C. Heilner...........Pennsylvania.
Samuel L. Graham.........Pennsylvania.
Joel A. Post................New York.
Joseph B. Murdock.........Massachusetts.
John D. Keeler.............Indiana.
Lazarus L. Reamy.........Pennsylvania.
George A. Calhoun.........Naval apprentice.
Walter S. Holliday.........Wisconsin.
Charles P. Kunhardt.......Pennsylvania.
Harry M. Jacoby...........Pennsylvania.
Corwin W. Rees............Ohio.
Jacob J. Hunker...........Ohio.
Nathan Sargent............Montana Territory
Whitmul P. Ray............Indiana.
Landon P. Jouett..........Kentucky.
Greenlief A. Merriam.....Massachusetts.
Haile C. Nye...............Ohio.
William M. Wood..........Indiana.
Miers F. Wright...........Pennsylvania.
Edward M. Hughes.........At large.
Charles E. Vreeland.......Naval apprentice.
Clayton S. Richmond......Iowa.
Marcus D. Hyde...........Washington Ter'y.
William P. Conway........Kentucky.
Boynton Leach.............New York.
George W. Holman.........California.
Thomas C. Spencer........Son of officer.
John S. Abbott.............Wisconsin.
Charles H. Lyman.........Ohio.
John B. Collins............Louisiana.
William Remsen............New York.
Henry R. Penington......Delaware.
Charles F. Emmerich....Distr't of Columbia.
Timothy G. C. Salter.....Naval appprentice.
John P. J. Augur..........Son of officer.
James H. Bull..............Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Van de Carr......New York.
Martial C. Dimock.........Naval apprentice.
Hugo Osterhaus............Missouri.
Freeman H. Crosby........New York.
Willie Kilburn..............California.
Ferdinand H. Gentsch....Ohio.
Anson B. Milliman.........Naval apprentice.
John B. Milton.............Kentucky.
Hanson R. Tyler...........Vermont.
James H. Sawyers..........Kentucky.
Joseph H. Utley............Illinois.
Francis L. Ludlow.........New York.
Albert C. Dillingham......Pennsylvania.
James M. Gore.............Son of officer.
Colin McDonald............Ohio.
George W. Mentz..........New Jersey.
Theodoric Porter..........Son of officer.
Henry L. Green............New York.
Frank Ellery, Jr............Son of officer.
Francis Winslow...........Son of officer.

—A number of Paris ladies, under the name of the "Christian Women's Union," have made a covenant that they will limit their expenditures for dress to a fixed moderate sum, and give all their savings from pin-money to the Pope.

—The Dresden Gallery has been enriched by the purchase of a valuable picture by Hans Holbein the younger, representing the death of Virginia. The tribune Appius Claudius sits on a throne, and the tragic scene takes place in the midst of a crowd of people before him. The elevation of style and power of expression shown in this picture are said to place it in the front rank of German historical painting of the sixteenth century. It has very recently been discovered in Dusseldorf, but no account of the circumstances has reached us.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers,
F. FRALEY, President.
6 6 12t

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

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## FURNITURE, ETC.

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Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead
Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.
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AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
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FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.
Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
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N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 lmrp] 211

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

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SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

## EDUCATIONAL.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
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21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

## PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.
STOVES, TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards........................2 per
" 100 " ........................3 "
" 300 " ........................4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 523 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 21m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm

## CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
1 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 11, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Last night, about midnight, "Spotted Tail," "Swift Bear," "Fast Bear," and "Yellow Hair," the Sioux Indians who have been on a visit to the President, reached the Continental Hotel. They were in charge of the Indian Agent and an interpreter, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, quite a crowd gathered in the hotel to note their appearance. The chiefs were in Indian costume—the traditional blanket, leggings, and moccasins—but wore soft felt hats, and carried palm leaf fans, the mixture of the civilized and savage dress producing a peculiar effect. The Indians will remain to-day, and then leave for New York.

—John Gaguer, admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 29th ult., from injuries received while getting off the cars at School lane, died in that institution yesterday.

—John O'Dowd was admitted to the Hospital yesterday, seriously injured by falling from a scaffold on Market street. He resided at Broad and Catharine streets.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113½.

—Secretary Boutwell has gone home for a short visit.

—Judge Noah Davis' Naturalization bill has been killed.

—A number of postal changes were made in this State yesterday.

—Senator Cragin has been renominated by the New Hampshire Republican Legislative caucus.

—The Internal Revenue receipts this month have averaged over a million dollars a day.

—The next annual meeting of the National Photographers' Association will be held in Philadelphia in June, 1871.

—The discovery of a subterranean outlet to the Great Salt Lake is reported by the captain of the schooner Pioneer.

—A resolution was passed by the National Typographical Convention, at Cincinnati, yesterday, encouraging female compositors to co-operate with males whenever employed together.

—In their report on the indebtedness of Southern railroads, the House Judiciary Committee recommended the abandonment of the pending suits with a view to a compromise, as suggested by the debtors.

—A most gratifying increase in our exports for the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year over the corresponding period of last year, is shown by the monthly statistical report just issued. Instead of a balance of nearly sixty millions against us, there is one of over two millions in our favor.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Apportionment and Franking bills were discussed. In the House, Mr. Davis, of New York, reported his naturalization bill, and after discussion it was tabled by a vote of 102 to 62. Mr. Davis moved a reconsideration, he having voted affirmatively for that purpose. Mr. Judd then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

### Foreign Affairs.

—The insurrection at Lucca was an insignificant affair and soon quelled.

—Eugenie has sent ten thousand francs to the sufferers by the Constantinople fire.

—Pio Nono has written a letter in which he sustains, in positive terms, the dogma of infallibility.

—The brigands who recently captured a party of Englishmen near Gibraltar have been captured and made to disgorge a portion of the money paid as ransom for their captives.

## CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

*Select Branch.*—A communication was received from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, relative to the bad condition of the streets along the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Referred.

The Chief Engineer and Surveyor sent in a communication asking for an additional assistant engineer. Referred.

Also, one was received from the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, asking a special appropriation of $6000 for the summer. An ordinance was passed appropriating that amount.

A communication was received from the Register of Wills, asking for additional office accommodation. Referred.

Mr. Franciscus presented a communication from the Board of Public Charities calling attention to the want of accommodation at the Philadelphia almshouse for the insane, asking that Councils take the most effective measures to increase the accommodations. Referred to the Joint Committee on Finance and Poor.

Mr. G. A. Smith presented a communication from the Department of Port Wardens, asking for a transfer of an appropriation and $100 additional for furnishing their office. Referred.

Petitions were received and referred for the opening of Fortieth street, and from the Union Hose Company for an increase in appropriation.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water-works, presented a resolution for the laying of water-pipe on Twenty-third and other streets. Passed.

The Committee on Law reported that there was nothing in the act of Assembly, in regard to the site of the public buildings, to forbid the vacating of streets and alleys. The Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

An ordinance appropriating $150 to refund overpaid water-rents was passed.

An ordinance to protect the Water Department was postponed for one week.

Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the Committee on Law, reported an ordinance to pay Joseph W. Lewis $500 for opening Chew street. Passed.

Also, one to pay W. W. Loughlin $100 for the loss of a horse killed by falling in Long lane. Lost by a tie vote. It was afterward reconsidered and passed.

Mr. J. M. Baum presented a communication from Miller & Smith, lessees of Cumberland street wharf, asking that it be filled up. Referred to the Board of Port Wardens.

Mr. Jones submitted a resolution of request to the Mayor for the return of the bill for extending the fire alarm telegraph line to Roxborough. Adopted.

Mr. McIlvain introduced an ordinance that all ordinances relating to the amount of gravel used in paving shall apply to all paving, repairing and repaving over the water and gas pipes and culverts. Passed.

Also, one requiring the supervisors to superintend all paving and repairing in their districts, and report to the chief of the Highway Department. The supervisors to receive $100 additional. Referred.

Mr. King presented a resolution of request to the Finance Committee, asking them to report an ordinance appropriating $600,000 for the opening of Spring Garden street. Referred.

The following bills from Common Council were concurred in: One providing a joint convention of Councils to elect police magistrates; requiring the public squares to be kept open from this date to September 1 from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.; appropriating $200,000 to the Park Commissioners; releasing the securities of Henry Conner, late City Commissioner; appropriating $16,000 to the Board of Control; approving plans for public baths, and building a new station house in the Fifth district.

A bill appropriating $10,000 to the Board of Health, for the treatment of relapsing fever cases, was postponed.

Also, one appropriating $15,000 to commence the building of a house of correction was laid over for one week.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution that all ordinances be advertised at least once in each daily paper. Referred.

Mr. Smith submitted a resolution for appropriating $1000 to the Departments of Markets and City Property.

Adjourned.

*Common Branch.*—This branch met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair.

The following communications were received:

One from the Guardians of the Poor, calling attention to the fact that the damage has never been assessed for ground taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the extension of the road across the Schuylkill. Referred.

One asking for an appropriation of $800 for insurance purposes. Referred.

One from the board of public charities in Harrisburg, relative to accommodations for the insane in the almshouse. Referred.

One from the Iron-moulders' International and Protective Union, asking for the use of the chamber for the purpose of holding a convention in July. Laid on the table.

Mr. Myers presented a resolution to grant the request. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin presented a joint resolution to meet in joint convention, to elect one Guardian of the Poor and one member of the Board of Health.

Mr. Allison presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $75,000 for the purpose of building a house of correction, to be taken from a loan to be created. Agreed to.

A number of petitions for gas lamps, sewers, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Willits offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to locate five public wells in Holmesburg. Agreed to.

Mr. Jenner offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Property to open the public squares at five in the morning. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution authorizing the City Treasury to receive $700 from an insurance company for insurance on a house lately destroyed by fire, on the almshouse ground. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $16,000 to the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools, to pay off ground rents and to pay rent for school buildings. Agreed to.

Also, one making an appropriation of $10,000 to the Board of Health, to pay for removing nuisances. Agreed to.

Also, one authorizing satisfaction to be entered on the official bond of Henry Connor, late City Commissioner. Agreed to.

Also, one to make an appropriation of $5300 to the City Commissioners, to pay for advertising, &c. Agreed to.

Also, one to make an appropriation of $19,000, to pay assessors in the Twentieth ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to make an appropriation of $200,000 to the commissioners of Fairmount Park, to be taken from a loan when created. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to pave Sixteenth, Dickerson and Bancroft streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave and curb Allen and Arrott streets, in the Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave Mifflin, Montgomery avenue, Sixteenth and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution remonstrating against the opening of Seventeenth street in the Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, presented a resolution approving a plan for a new police station-house in the Fifth district, executed by C. D. Supplee & Son.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend, provided the cost should not exceed $25,000. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Also, one to provide for the erection of public baths by the same person. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of the Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance to extend the sewer on Schell street. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance of Common Council, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $4,000 to pay for advertising ordinances, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee of Highways, reported back a resolution to pave Clearfield street, with a resolution to non-concur in the amendments of Select Council. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved to resume second reading of the resolution for the adjournment of Councils on the 7th of July. Agreed to.

The resolution was then read providing for the adjournment on the 7th of July. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna moved to resume second reading and consideration of the ordinance to cancel the lease of the Green street wharf to J. W. Gaskill & Son. Agreed to.

The ordinance was read proposing to release Mr. Gaskill. Indefinitely postponed.

Select Council bills were taken up as follows:

One relative to keeping up the supply of water, and making an appropriation of $6000 for the purpose. Agreed to.

One to lay water-pipe on Twenty-third, Mantua, and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to pay damages for the opening of Chew street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to refund $150 50 on bills for laying pipe. Agreed to.

Also, a bill relative to paving over water and gas pipe. Referred to the Highway Committee.

Also, one to pay Wm. McLaughlin for the loss of his horse. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

## CITY FINANCES.

The following is the monthly statement of the committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer, exhibiting the cash balance May 1, the receipts and expenditures during the month, and also the cash balance on hand June 1, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as per cash book, | | $1,480,627 51 |
| Receipts during the month, | | 996,312 91 |
| | | $2,476,940 42 |

PAYMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on city loans, | | $2,337 02 |
| Matured city loans, | | 8,200 00 |
| Interest on city warrants, | | 8,050 00 |
| Mandamus, | | 8,828 78 |
| City warrants, | | 654,913 90 |
| Sinking fund securities, | | 3,963 75 |
| | | $686,293 45 |
| Balance, | | $1,790,646 97 |
| Cash balance on hand, | | 1,790,646 97 |
| Deposited as follows: | | |
| Girard National Bank, city debt account, | $449,010 07 | |
| Checks not in, | 122 35 | |
| | | $448,887 72 |
| Northern Liberties National Bank, city debt account, | $463,130 57 | |
| Checks not in, | 255 40 | |
| | | 462,875 17 |
| Southwark National Bank, city debt account, | | 315,490 32 |
| Girard National Bank, city fund account, | $347,181 10 | |
| Checks not in, | 21,459 35 | |
| | | 325,721 75 |
| Northern Liberties Bank, city fund account, | | 103,569 97 |
| Southwark National Bank, city fund account | | 4,185 01 |
| Philadelphia National Bank, sinking fund securities, | | 128,844 00 |
| Cash in drawer, | | 1,073 03 |
| | | $1,790,646 97 |

## PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

### Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The society met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was received. The names of the following gentlemen for officers of the society were presented by the committee:—

President—Samuel D. Gross, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph Parrish, M. D., Delaware county; William R. Dewitt, M. D., Dauphin county; Thomas R. Hull, M. D., Columbia and Montour counties; George D. Bruce, M. D., Allegheny county.

Corresponding Secretary—Lawrence Turnbull, M. D., Philadelphia.

Permanent Secretary—William B. Atkinson, M. D., Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—J. M. McVickers, M. D., Lycoming county.

Treasurer—William Maybury, Philadelphia.

The committee also recommend Williamsport, Pa., as the place, and the second Monday of June next as the time, for holding the next meeting. This report was accepted.

Dr. Atlee's resolution on the subject of women's colleges, deferred from yesterday morning's session, was taken up and discussed. Speeches were made in favor of the resolution by Drs. Atlee, Parrish, John Atlee, Corson, and Haysham, and in opposition by Drs. Bell, Stetler, Maybury, Hamilton, and others.

During the discussion, Dr. John Atlee alluded to the age of progress in which we live, declaring that we cannot deny to regular graduates of a regular institution their rights and privileges as physicians, whether they be male or female, white or black, provided they live according to the code of ethics. This daclaration gave rise to considerable applause, mingled with hisses.

Pending the discussion of the resolution, the society adjourned until this morning.

—At a circus performance in Liberty, Mo., on Wednesday, Professor White entered the den of lions, and was quickly very glad to be hauled out again. One of the lions, it seems, had conceived a dislike to White, and at once made for him, crushed one of his arms, bit a piece out of his side, and altogether grieved him very much.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 4·28 | MOON SETS | 2·33 |
| SUN SETS | 7·30 | HIGH WATER | 11·22 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of Wash'ton | Liverpool | New York | May 26 |
| Virginia | Liverpool | New York | May 27 |
| C. of Dublin | Liverpool | New York | May 28 |
| Deutschl'nd | Southampton | New York | May 31 |
| Calabria | Liverpool | New York | May 31 |
| Malta | Liverpool | New York v B. | May 31 |
| Teutonia | Havre | New York | May 31 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | June 11 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | June 11 |
| Parana | New York | London | June 11 |
| Weser | New York | Bremen | June 11 |
| Cambria | New York | Glasgow | June 11 |
| France | New York | Liverpool | June 11 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | June 14 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | June 15 |
| Java | New York | Liverpool | June 15 |
| Tripoli | New York | Liverpool | June 15 |
| America | New York | Bremen | June 16 |
| C. of Wash'ton | New York | Liverpool | June 18 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | June 25 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J.W. Everman | Philadelphia | Charleston | June 10 |
| Wyoming | Philadelphia | Savannah | June 11 |
| Geo.Cromwell | New York | New Orleans | June 11 |
| Fah-Kee | New York | Bermuda | June 14 |
| Yazoo | Philadelphia | New Orleans | June 16 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilmington | June 18 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Amphion, Thomas, Leghorn, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, Portland, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr S. P. Hall, Chipman, Mayaguez, do.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Milton, Del., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark Kosmos, Wierichs, 50 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, etc., to Workman & Co.
Br. brig John Byers, Lewis, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 5 days from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. K. Ford, Daniels, from Severn river, with railroad ties to J. Milton Hagy.
Schr Hyrie, Glover, from Satilla river, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Eliza B. Jones, Colyer, 4 days from Salisbury, Md., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr John Sank, Kemp, 6 days from Hillsboro, with railroad ties.
Schr J. Paine, Stevens, 5 days from Newport, R.I., with mdse. to C. S. Crowell—not as before—arr 7th.
Schr Wm. Townsend, Lingo, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 3 days from Milford, Del., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr F. A. Bucklin, Bucklin, 9 days from Vinalhaven, with granite—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Yeoman, Laws, 5 days from Concord, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary C., Sipple, 2 days from Milford, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Hope, Mills, 6 days from Suffolk, Va., with cedar rails to Collins & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

BELOW.

Schr Ontara, Sprague, from Cienfuegos 18th ult.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 9.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
C. Terrence, with iron, for Philadelphia.
T. Maloney, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Rose Ann, C. Downer, J. Hawkins, San Jacinto, Fannie, St. James, S. A. Tanner, Eliza Barrett, and W. Norman, all with coal for New York.
The Amelia, Confidential, and Clara Lynch, left with those reported yesterday. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Coromandel, Chapman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult.
Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, cleared at New Orleans 4th inst. for Liverpool, with 3235 bales cotton.
Steamship Achilles, Colburn, hence, at New Orleans 4th inst.
Steamship Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.
Bark Cerealia, McMurray, sailed from Philadelphia 14th Jan. for Queenstown, and has not since been heard from. She registered 329 tons, and was built at Bathurst, N. B., in 1865, and hails from Bangor, Wales. Her cargo consisted of 90,335 gallons petroleum, valued at $27,643·67.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, from Somerset for Philadelphia, went on Great Reef, half a mile N. W. of Montauk Point, 4th inst.; was in good condition at last accounts.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, hence, at Stonington 7th inst. for Boston.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from Warren for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 6th inst.
Schr White Squall, Brannock, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vanglider, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst. for Charleston.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, cleared at Mobile 4th inst. for Boston.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelley, cleared at Boston 7th inst. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs E. & L. Marts, Marts, from Bowdoinham for Philadelphia; Billow, Gross, Rockland for do.; A. Powers, Robinson, Bangor for do., at Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.—the latter will discharge deckload at Holmes' Hole.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, and Mary Edward, McCartey, from Philadelphia for Boston; J. W. Vannaman, Reeves, from Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia, and J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Orland, Me., for Washington, D. C., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 6th instant.


THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards ........ 2 per cent.
" 100 " ........ 3 "
" 300 " ........ 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 24t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 102,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,450·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| 246,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, $1,255,270·00 | |
| | Cost, $1,215,622·27. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,700·75 |
| | Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097·95 |
| | Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| | Cash in Bank $168,318·88 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 972·26 | 169,291·14 |
| | | $1,852,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. M. Seyfert, Laurence Myers, J. M. Myers, Wm. S. McManus, Wm. B. Reaney, Edward Samuel, H. P. Muirheid, Clayton McMichael. 4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL ........ $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS ........ 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 190

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ........ $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ........ $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Ass't Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL ........ $500,000
ASSETS ........ $2,783,581
Losses paid since organization ........ $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 ........ $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. ........ 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 ........ $1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 321,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ANDES
Insurance Company,
CINCINNATI.
Capital Stock ........ $1,000,000

CORPORATORS AND COMMISSIONERS.
Robert Buchanan, Joseph C. Butler, A. D. Bullock, Samuel M. Murphy, Alfred Gaither, H. A. V. Post, Robert Mitchell, Augustus Wessel, Alexander Long, C. W. Moulton.

J. B. BENNETT,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

Books are now open in this city, for subscriptions to a limited amount of the Stock at the office of the undersigned, where all information may be obtained.

DUY & WOODS,
AGENTS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
6 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary. 3 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.
TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.
Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. 5 21 1m

PATENT PREPARED ASPHALTIC ROOFING.—Patented May, 1870. This Felt is already coated for immediate use. Has a stony surface, which renders it uninflammable. Will stand hot climates.
MERCHANT & CO., Importers,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 10,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
Tendered to
MRS. C. R. BERNARD.
When will be presented Wallace's
LURLINE.
With a most POWERFUL CAST,
NEW SCENERY,
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
DOUBLE CHORUS.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, A
MARTHA
MATINEE.
Commencing at 2 o'clock. 6 10

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 10,
ELEVENTH NIGHT AND BENEFIT OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE ........ JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
the original, world-renowned
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
FROM BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Under the immediate direction and personal supervision of the eminent Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will positively appear every evening in his inimitable performances. 6 7 5t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
JOHN STETSON ........ Lessee and Manager.
LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.
Minstrelsy, Ballet, Farce, and Burlesque.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, First Grand Test-Drill of Company A, 4th Regiment, N. G. P. Champions of Pennsylvania, preparatory to their Grand Champion Drill with the Montgomery Light Guards of Boston. 6 6 6t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital ........ $500,000
Assets ........ $2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization ........ $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums,'69, $1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, 1869 ........ 114,696'74
$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869 ........ $1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

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| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870 | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHARLES TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, WILLIAM WELSH, S. MORRIS WALN, JOHN MASON, GEORGE L. HARRISON, FRANCIS R. COPE, EDW. H. TROTTER, EDW. S. CLARKE, T. CHARLTON HENRY, ALFRED D. JESSUP, LOUIS C. MADEIRA, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fe10 1am 1y
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MOTTET, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the above-mentioned estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those who have claims against them present them without delay to
J. FREDERICK LIST, Conveyancer,
No. 629 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, May 13, 1870. 5 27 f6t

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 30 3rp

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.


## *THE DEATH OF CHARLES DICKENS.*

It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of Mr. Charles Dickens, which occurred at his residence near London yesterday afternoon. In another place we have a complete sketch of his life and a critical *resume* of his labors as a man of letters, and it is only necessary here to pay a brief tribute of respect to his memory. Mr. Dickens was not an old man, and there was every prospect that many years of work were yet before him; and even if he had laid down his pen, his admirers could not but hear of the sudden and unexpected death of one to whom they were indebted for many hours of enjoyment and innocent amusement without more than usually profound feelings of sorrow at his loss. Mr. Dickens was almost the last of the brilliant coterie of intellect that made the English literature of the middle of the nineteenth century what it is, and his death leaves a void that cannot be filled.

## *THE COMING MAN.*

The coming man has arrived. A vessel direct from Hong-Kong has landed at New Orleans a cargo of one hundred and sixty-seven Chinese coolies, being the first instalment in the grand scheme concocted some months ago by the enterprising Koopmanschap. The new comers have received the following welcome from a leading New Orleans journal:—

"Let these Chinese strangers be dealt with kindly and considerately. Put away uncharitable thoughts about their being pagans. Put away supercilious notions about their being barbarians. Heaven knows their paganism, whatever its forms, can hardly be, in moral and actual fact, more hideous and portentous than the kind of paganism already rank in this country, and which consists in various fashions of godless life and sentiment on the one hand, and in various modes of fetichism or voudouism on the other."

This is all very well as far as it goes, and we trust that the South will not resort to the suicidal policy of turning a cold shoulder to willing hands, simply because the population of China is addicted to paganism and is not as civilized as it might be, after the modern fashion. But, while it is to be hoped that the Southern land-owners will extend a hearty and generous welcome to the new laborers, they must be careful not to be too demonstrative in their welcome. The coolie trade has hitherto been marked by almost as many barbarities as rendered the African slave trade doubly infamous. The wretched Chinamen have been enticed into the making of contracts of the most unfair and unreasonable character, and, being once embarked on their voyage to the unknown land of promise, have been subjected to the most barbarous cruelties, both during the voyage and after arriving at their place of destination. The unscrupulous white men who have engaged in the new chattel traffic have not hesitated to repudiate *in toto* the few guarantees conceded to their dupes, and their sole aim has been, as a general thing, to extort as much labor as possible from the miserable coolies, without regard to their simple right to live out the days allotted them upon the earth.

If the coolie trade which has been inaugurated in this country is to be marked by the same heartless features that have scandalized it elsewhere, the sooner an effectual stop is put to it the better. After waging a terrible war for the preservation of the Union and the extinction of negro slavery, the nation cannot and will not permit another system of slavery to be built up on the ruins of the old institution. The Southern planters who avail themselves of the surplus population of China must remember in so doing that human bondage in all its forms and phases has been forever blotted out, and that no labor system which bears the slightest resemblance to it can be tolerated on American soil. Already several important measures have been introduced into Congress looking to the regulation of Chinese immigration to this country, and it is to be hoped that, before the close of the present session, time will be found to perfect these measures and ensure the final passage of a law that will not only facilitate the introduction of Chinamen into the United States, but ensure to them a full measure of justice as human beings after their introduction.

## *ERIN GO UNUM E PLURIBUS BRAGH!*

The "New Regime" is at last in fair working order in New York, and the metropolis has good cause to congratulate itself upon the promise of the future, especially when contemplating the list of men who are to vote away its money and control its more immediate local interests. The roll of the new City Council ought, indeed, to afford the most intense satisfaction to the people of our neighbor city. Of the fifteen aldermen nine are natives of the United States, four of Ireland, and two of Germany. "Nearly all of them," says the *Tribune*, "are men of at least fair repute." Among the entire fifteen there are but three liquor dealers, and of these but one is the keeper of a resort of roughs and blacklegs, and even this establishment is frequented only by such of the professional fraternity as can afford to don a decent suit of clothes. In view of the absolute power which the new compromise charter places in the hands of Tweed and Sweeney, the "fair repute" of the majority of the new aldermen is indeed something for New York to be grateful for, and the thanks tendered by the *Tribune* to the Tammany sachems are doubtless echoed by the people of all classes and parties.

But when the solid metropolitan glances over the list of assistant aldermen, his soul should be wrought up to the very ecstacy of gratitude. This branch of the City Council is composed of twenty-one members, and of these eight are natives of the United States, one of Germany, and the remaining twelve of the Ould Counthry! The Irish Republic, which has been so completely swamped in Ireland itself, and was still more effectually squelched at Franklin and Malone, thus rises from its ruins and reigns supreme in the metropolis of the New World. But this is not the only cause for congratulation which is presented to our fortunate neighbors. Of the twenty-one assistant aldermen, seven—precisely one-third—are dealers in spirits, the list of aldermanic traffickers in ardent beverages embracing the solitary Teuton and six of his Hibernian colleagues. None of the native members of the board are engaged in the selling of liquor, but in view of the fact that six of those who hail from the Emerald Isle are so engaged, such of the enlightened voters of the metropolis as prefer to take their straight drinks at the bar of an assistant alderman are afforded ample facilities. And New York, be it remembered, is the commercial, financial, artistic, social, moral, and religious centre of the Great Republic, the claims of Boston and all other provincial towns to the contrary notwithstanding.

## *ADVERTISING THE ORDINANCES.*

In the Select Council yesterday a resolution was offered that "hereafter the ordinances passed by Councils be inserted one time as advertisements in all the daily newspapers of Philadelphia instead of having them published four or five times in one paper," which was subsequently amended by the addition of the Sunday newspapers as mediums of publication, after which the whole subject was referred to the Finance Committee with the understanding that it should report two weeks' hence. The underlying idea of this proposition is a good one, and we are disposed to cordially approve the proposed new system. Councils, however, may as well look before they leap, and systematize Mr. Bumm's project before they put it in execution. The theory of the original proposition yesterday was that it was better to publish the ordinances *once* in *all* the daily papers, than *four* or *five* times in *one* paper, which theory is founded on a misapprehension or misrepresentation of the present custom. It provides for the publication of the ordinances in *three* papers, giving but *one* insertion in each, and the proposed change would not, as the hasty reader might infer from the statement by which it was supported, secure increased publicity for the present amount of expenditure for advertising. The probable cost of the new system will necessarily be increased in proportion to the additional number of newspapers in which the ordinances are to be advertised. If Councils wish to secure the increased publicity without increasing the present expense, they will be obliged to provide for a condensation of the ordinances, and this could certainly be done if they were stripped of their legal verbiage.

In New York a large sum is lavished upon pet party organs for corporation advertising, and funds are taken from the public treasury to pay for official reprints of proceedings which, in their essential features, are published gratuitously by the Philadelphia dailies. The magnanimous spirit which was so pleasing to some of the Democratic Councilmen of this city yesterday rarely or never animates the Democratic rulers of New York. This is no good reason why Philadelphia Republicans should not display a better spirit, but it is no doubt one of the causes of the perpetuation of the present system up to this time; and the financial burdens involved in the maintenance of the New York system illustrates at the same time the necessity of a fair degree of caution in the establishment of new advertising arrangements here.

By a correspondence published in The Telegraph of yesterday, it will be seen that Frederick M. Adams has consented, at the solicitation of a number of leading citizens, to become the Republican candidate for Legislature in the Eighth Legislative district if he is nominated by the convention. We also understand that Mr. Marshall and several other gentlemen of high character have been submitted to the Republican voters of the district in question, either of whom would be a great improvement on its late representative, Stokes, who, happily for the public interest, has declined. We trust that the disposition manifested in the Eighth district to select candidates of an improved stamp may become general, and that a sweeping reform may thus be effected.

Suicidal Propensities.—An English paper says:—"It is well known to all Frenchmen that in England our climate is so dreary and detestable that there are more suicides among us than in any other country of Europe. Statistics show, however, that for a long period of years the average number of persons who have destroyed themselves has been at the rate of 110 per million inhabitants in *la joyeuse France*, and only 69 per million in spleen-smitten Albion. During the past year no less than 5311 persons committed suicide in France—4008 men and 1003 women. Of these 900 men and 407 women drowned themselves; 1972 men and 335 women chose death by hanging; 488 men shot themselves, while but 5 women owed their deaths to firearms; 192 men and 113 women made use of the fumes of charcoal; knives were used by 176 men and 33 women; poison by 74 men and 44 women; 99 men and 55 women met death by jumping from windows, towers, etc.; 31 persons flung themselves in the way of trains. One individual starved himself to death. It thus appears that hanging is the most prevalent method of self-destruction in France, then comes drowning, then suffocation by charcoal, and lastly by poison. It is a well-known fact that, so far from decreasing, the number of suicides increases in a direct ratio to the spread of education and civilization. In Prussia, the most highly educated country in Europe, the annual average of persons per million inhabitants who destroy themselves is 240—more than double the average of France, and nearly fourfold that of England. On the other hand, in Spain the average of suicides is only fourteen per million inhabitants.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office,
Friday, June 10, 1870.

The money market to-day shows more than the average degree of dullness, owing to the disagreeable weather. Money, however, continues abundant and rates favor borrowers, though the banks are quite firm in refusing lower terms than those hitherto current. The demand for call loans is very light and rates continue between 3 and 4 per cent. The average rate for discounts at the bank counters is 6 per cent., though large amounts change hands on prime paper at 5 per cent.

Gold opened at 113⅝ and closed at 113¼, with small transactions.

Governments were quiet and somewhat steady. Prices are not much changed.

At the Stock Board business was light at a general decline in prices. In State loans there were sales of sixes, first series, at 105. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the old at 98; 100⅝ was bid for the new bonds.

The transactions in Reading Railroad were small, but prices were rather firmer. Sales at 53⅛@53·56. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119; Catawissa preferred at 37½@⅝; Northern Central at 45¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅜, s. o.; and Lehigh Valley at 57⅜.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh at 35. The balance of the list was quiet.

Small sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 30 and Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 14½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 City 6s, Old Is. c&p | 98 | 100 sh Read R | b5. 53⅛ |
| $1000 C & Am 6s, 59. cash | 99⅝ | 100 do | b60. 53·56 |
| $200 Pa 6s 1 se | 105 | 100 do | s60. 53 |
| $2000 Phil & E 7s Is | 92⅝ | 300 sh Leh Na Is | b5. 35 |
| $1000 do | 93 | 100 sh Cata Pf | 37⅛ |
| $1300 Leh Con Ln | 81 | 100 do | 37⅛ |
| $1000 Read deb bds | 84½ | 100 do | 37⅝ |
| $2200 Leh R 6s | 91 | 25 sh N Cen R | 45⅜ |
| $1000 C & A m 6s, 89 | 94⅛ | 100 sh Pa & E R | 29⅜ |
| 11 sh Manuf Bk | 50 | 9 sh Leh V R | 57⅛ |
| 89 sh C & Am R Is | 119 | 50 sh Hestonv'e R | 14⅜ |
| 42 sh Penna RR | 57⅜ | 9 sh O C & A R R | 46¼ |

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112½' do., 1864, 111⅞@111¾; do., 1865, 111½@111¾; do. do., July, 113⅛@114; do. do., 1867, 114@114½; do. 1868, 113⅝@114⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 6s, 114⅛@114¾. Gold, 113⅝.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 111⅜@111½; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1865, new, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1867, do. 114@114⅛; do. 1868, do., 113⅞@114⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113¼@113⅜; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 113⅝ | 12·06 P. M. | 113¼ |
| 11·05 " | 113½ | | |

### New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, June 10.—Stocks very strong. Money quiet at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 113½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. do. new, 113¾; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 67¾; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅜; Erie, 22½; Reading, 106⅞; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 99; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

Friday, June 10.—The Flour market is characterized by much firmness, and there is a steady demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. The sales foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5 for low grade, up to $6·50 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $7@8·25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is firm at the recent advance, but the aggregate business is light. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·29; and 500 bushels Western at $1·35. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·05. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of 1400 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·05@1·06, and 1600 bushels Delaware do., afloat, at $1·08. Oats are less active but steady; sales of 3000 bushels of Pennsylvania at 63@65 cents, the latter for light.

In Barley nothing doing; 600 bushels two-rowed Barley malt, very choice, sold at 95 cents.

Bark is steady at $27 @ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky has declined; 100 barrels Western iron-bound were taken at $1·06.

—Mr. Charles E. McMurtrie, of Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, found on Saturday in the depot at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a wallet containing $21,880 in greenbacks and a check for $3000. Learning its owner, he restored it, and when offered $1000 as a reward, refused it, and only after much urging accepted $500, saying that he would devote it to some charitable object.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 10

State of Thermometer at the Evening Telegraph Office.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Aurora, Graham, Bridgeport, Cape Breton, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Boston, Reppher, Gordon & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Ilier, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Ida, Harding, 24 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetziar & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Ontara, Sprague, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Damon, Johnson, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr C. A. Jones, Griffin, 9 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. E. Femerick, Daisy, from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.
Schr C. H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Millville.
Schr Chief, West, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 2 days from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 3 days from Milford, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.—not as before reported.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

Havre-de-Grace, June 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Mary E. Davis and Elizabeth Collins, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
R. F. Hartman, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Casco, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Catharine, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Martha McConkey, with grain, for Brandywine Mills.
Opothloholo, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Col. W. Ellinger, with lumber, for New York.
Harry and Emma, with coal to order.
Eleven Brothers, with coal, for Darby creek.
Two Brothers, with coal to Haske & Co.
Martha Jane, with coal, for Wilmington, Del.
One Del. and Hudson boat, with coal, for N. York.

MEMORANDA.

Bark James A. Borland, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cadiz 23d ult.
Bark Æolus, Birding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.
Bark Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, hence, was waiting orders at Falmouth 27th ult.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, sailed from Marseilles 24th ult for Cardenas.

—There is just and righteous wrath in Pittsburg. Some fellow has sent by mail to the most respected and honored families in the city a pamphlet, which, the *Gazette* says, is neatly printed, but altogether without mark of artisan or author, and contains ten pages of rhyme, assailing with scurrilous epithets and vile abuse merchants and gentlemen of fair fame, and, not satisfied with this, spares not their wives nor their daughters, ladies of the highest standing, irreproachable in character and position.

—The Missouri Historical Society recently listened to an address, and a member moved a vote of thanks to the orator for his valuable contribution. The orator objected to thanks for his valuable contribution, saying he had but done his duty and deserved no thanks. The member said it was the custom to return thanks for valuable contributions, and the orator responded that it was a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. Everybody was getting excited, perhaps exasperated, and the member said he would withdraw his motion for thanks for the valuable contribution, if it was offensive to the orator. Whereupon the orator withdrew his objections, and was duly honored with a unanimous vote for his valuable contribution. In what literary society is this little farce not frequently repeated?

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*


☞ 818 and 820 CHESNUT ST.

WHITE VESTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
[4 15tf4p

☞ NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noiselessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets $1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 6 8t

☞ CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH hold a Fair and Festival, at the Lecture-room of their Church, LOCUST Street, below Broad, for the benefit of the Murray Fund, opening on
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
at 6 o'clock, and continuing from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th instants.
A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale, with an abundance of STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. 6 4 6t

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES
(Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
with a collection of Paintings by
T. BUCHANAN READ,
and other American Artists, from private Galleries.
LAST TWO DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1870.
Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date.
Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.
S. SHEPHERD,
6 9 6t Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p


## POLITICAL.


☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.


## REAL ESTATE AGENT.


FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.


## WANTS.


A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 10tf&1 DIAMONDS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


GEORGE SAND'S GREAT BOOK!
And other New Books are published this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

THE
COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT.
A Sequel to "CONSUELO."
BY GEORGE SAND.
Author of "Consuelo," "The Corsair," "Fanchon, the Cricket," "Indiana," "Jealousy, or, Teverino," "First and True Love," etc.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
BY FAYETTE ROBINSON.

"In 'The Countess of Rudolstadt' all readers are afforded an opportunity of judging whether the productions of the greatest female genius of the day are to be condemned for their laxity, or destined to live with Scott and Cooper, long and worthily, for a future generation. It is one of the greatest works of fiction by one of the most powerful and versatile novel writers of the nineteenth century. The heroine of the story, 'Consuelo,' is an embodiment of all that is chaste and pure, with an artless simplicity truly captivating to the reader. The entire work is well spiced with the supernatural throughout, and is, therefore, the better suited to the tastes and requirements of the present age. The reader becomes deeply interested in the principal character, and this interest increases as the work progresses, until the final close of the volume. The immense sale of 'Consuelo' suffers a scarcely perceptible abatement. It is, with its sequel, 'The Countess of Rudolstadt,' as moral as it is classical, written eloquently, with strong and sincere purpose, and overflowing with the delights of the good and beautiful that emanate from our natures."—*Athenæum.*

GEORGE SAND'S BEST WORKS.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT. *A Sequel to "CONSUELO."* By George Sand, author of "Consuelo," "Indiana," "Jealousy," "Fanchon; The Cricket," "The Corsair," "First and True Love," etc. Translated from the French by Fayette Robinson. Complete and unabridged in one large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth, gilt side and back. Price $1·50.

CONSUELO. A Novel. *Second Edition.* By George Sand, author of "The Countess of Rudolstadt." Complete and unabridged in one large duodecimo volume of over 500 pages, bound in morocco cloth, gilt side and back. Price $1·50.

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FAIR PLAY. *Tenth Edition is now ready.*
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T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1 14p 306 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa.


## CLOTHING.


STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"*Mr. Conductor*, stop the car this minute!"
"Be at the corner in a minute, sir!"
"No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!"
"What's the matter with the man?"
"Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."
"What notice?"
"Why, don't you see? Read it!
A NICE WOOLLEN SUIT FOR TEN DOLLARS!"
"Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!"
And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver.
After which they drive off, crying as they go,
"HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp


## HOTELS.


OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.
Terms, $21·00 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests


## THE FINE ARTS.


C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices.
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## FINANCIAL.


A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade, and the Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
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Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

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|---|---|
| Capital Stock of the Company | $10,000,000 |
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The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.
Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.
The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

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FISCAL AGENTS,
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BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, June 10, 1870.

**Cubans on Doorsteps.**

The numerous Cubans in this city certainly have a vast predilection for door-steps. They sit upon them continually. Upon the hottest hours of the hottest days you see them sunning themselves there, absorbing the heat and light as though they derived sustenance thereby. Like swarthy flowers, they turn their dark faces to the sun, and their burning eyes, like glittering black roses, stare the sun out of countenance, or gaze unblinkingly upon the smoking pavement. They never seem to have any business, those idle, dreary-looking Cubans. Smoking the eternal cigarette, twisting their black moustaches, switching their slender canes, twirling their massive chains, and glancing at their diamonds with supercilious vanity, they gabble melodious incomprehensibility among themselves, and survey the blonde and florid American as he passes with an air of good-natured toleration, as much as to say, "You see I am giving your government a chance, and trying to make as much out of your climate as possible!" You will find plenty of these step-loiterers all day long, but they congregate mostly after the early hours of the evening. Occasionally you find a young American woman surrounded by a bevy of swart admirers. Suddenly you break upon a dark-browed beauty (the fire and languor of whose eyes half neutralize each other, like opium in wine), encircled by a ring of lank American youths. There are some streets through which you cannot pass at nightfall without encountering such groups. Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is one of these. The very air smells of Havana.

**The Fall of a Fop.**

The student of human nature accustomed to walk at various hours of fine afternoons and evenings past Delmonico's, on Fourteenth street, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will have noticed standing in front of one of these places a very wonderful personage. So far as his clothes were any indication of his scale in creation he might have been mistaken for an inhabitant of one of Dean Swift's mythical worlds, for his attire was certainly unlike any usually seen on this planet. Every visible article of dress was different in color. The hue was of the most vivid description and the pattern of the loudest. The most natural thought occurring to any chance observer would be that he man was insane, or that he had got himself up for a joke in order to accomplish some temporary purpose. No such thing. The man was neither a maniac nor a jokist. He having so attired himself e had accomplished half the business of his life. The other half consisted in extracting people's corns, for his profession was that of a corn extractor. Some people spend their money in riot and debauchery, some in gambling, some in speculation. Our corn extractor spent his on dress. This might have been passed by as a harmless eccentricity but for the fact that he sometimes so behaved in public as to attract a good deal of very unpleasant attention. The other evening, for instance, he went to the theatre (Wallack's) where Mr. Brougham's sensation play of *The Red Light* was performed. There, having a seat in the parquette, he arose in the middle of the performance, waved two silk pocket handkerchiefs in a most remarkable manner, and making some remarks in regard to one of the actresses then on the stage, centred upon himself the attention of the entire auditorium. Unfortunately for him Justice Dowling and Superintendent Jourdan happened to be present. Both of these gentlemen are never more on duty than when they are currently supposed to be off. Between them they had the fellow put out of the theatre, and there the matter would have ended but for the outrageous scene of disorder which he immediately improvised at the door. Finding that he could not be quieted, he was at length put in charge of two policemen and conveyed to the Tombs, where, the next morning, he had a hearing before Justice Dowling. During the interval, be it understood, he tore up the benches in the cell, wrenched away the gas-pipes, turned on the water, and created as much havoc as though he possessed the hundred hands of Briareus, and each of them had been hard at work. His rainbow suit of silk and cassimere was utterly ruined by the violence of his exertions and the flood of water he had let in upon the cell. It hung around him in soaked strips, and when he made his appearance in the court-room he looked like a bad potato with the skin half peeled. A heavy fine was judiciously imposed upon him.

**Selling Dead Bodies.**

A curious story comes by way of the Board of Health. It is to the effect that several sextons and undertakers who are at the head of fashionable establishments carry on a systematic traffic in dead bodies, convey them surreptitiously to various quarters of the city, where store-rooms exist, and there keep them until their friends demand them, paying therefor exorbitant fees. There are one or two things about this story that are quite incomprehensible. "But no matter," as they say on the stage. How do the undertakers get possession of the bodies without the knowledge of the dead ones' friends or relations? Supposing them to do so, how do the friends and relations find out what the undertakers have done with the bodies? Lastly, when the whereabouts of the bodies has been found and the ransom given, what is the reason that nobody is ever brought to justice, and the whole thing resolves itself into a newspaper paragraph? Pausing for a reply, I wrap myself up in an Arabian Night's Dream, and remain

ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Wallace's opera of *Lurline* will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard. As this opera has never been given here before, it should receive the attention of those lovers of music who appreciate the genius of the composer as shown in his better-known works. Independently of the attractions offered, the fact that the entertainment will be for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard ought to ensure a crowded house. This lady has claims upon the Philadelphia public that ought to be recognized on such an occasion as this, and we hope that the affair will be a brilliant success in every particular.

A farewell matinee will be given to morrow, when *Martha* will be represented.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Rip Van Winkle* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the Bryant troupe of minstrels will give an entertaining performance this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the present troupe of variety performers will appear for the last times this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

—A game at marbles between two boys in Tennessee, on Sunday week, was abruptly ended by the skillful use of his penknife by one of them. Marble now marks the grave of the other.

## THE STATE.

**Destructive Fire at McVeytown—Grist Mill and Paper Mill Burned.**

The Lewistown *Gazette* says:—The grist mill and paper mill of C. P. Dull, at McVeytown, was entirely consumed by fire between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning. The establishment was one of the best water power mills in this country, with a run of seven burrs, and was a large building. The alarm was promptly given, but with such rapidity did the flames spread that not an article of value was saved by removal. The mill had, as near as could be ascertained, the following contents:—1800 to 2000 bushels of wheat; 1000 bushels oats; 700 bushels corn; a large quantity of rye, barley, and buckwheat; 7 tons chop, and 60 barrels of flour.

Adjoining the building was erected two years ago a paper mill with machinery costing about $9000, which was also totally consumed, together with about $1000 worth of paper ready for market. The total loss will be from $30,000 to $40,000, on which there was only about $4000 insurance. A day or two previous to the fire the owners were making arrangements to increase the insurance.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known. The night engineer left the paper mill at ten minutes to 12 on Saturday night, with the fire properly secured. It originated in the basement of the grist mill, where the boilers were placed to run the grist mill. Since the fire a large quantity of grain has been taken out which fell to the basement, but it is almost worthless.

## Political.

—Francis E. Shober has been once more nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth district of North Carolina.

—Hon. George P. Fisher refuses to be reckoned among the candidates for the United States Senatorship from Delaware, not that he loves Delaware or the Senate less, but because he loves his professional life in Washington more.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* asserts that the newspapers in Judge Lawrence's district oppose his renomination, on the ground, chiefly, that he has made more promises than there are offices. But it says it knows nothing as to the truth of the charge.

—The Cleveland *Leader*, summing up the Congressional possibilities in the next election in Ohio, gives the Republicans eleven districts, and the Democrats four, leaving four districts doubtful. All such golden anticipations, which are being indulged in extensively in the Northern States, are very pleasant, but whether they shall be realized or not depends much upon what Congress does during the present month. This is a little truth which it would be well for all concerned to bear in mind.

—Nearly complete returns for Congressmen from the First district of South Carolina give Whittemore 9594 votes and Dunn 1889. Two years ago the Republicans cast 17,467 votes and the Democrats 11,018. The Charleston *News* says that many of the colored voters were disgusted with Whittemore and felt the disgrace he had brought upon them; and that the failure of the white voters to support Mr. Dunn was, in all probability, mainly due to the feeling that it is better to let Whittemore go back to Congress with all his sins on his head.

## Incidentals.

—Hartford craves some English sparrows.

—The Richmond Debtors' Relief Convention in Richmond was an absolute failure.

—A Boston paper explains that it intended to speak of "the prettiest theatre" in that city, and not "the bulliest," as the types got it.

—Chicago has a new Democratic paper, which starts off with an elaborate protest against negro suffrage. It is to be hoped that it will grow wiser as it grows older.

—A Portland paper reports that Wayne Mc Neoge has been appointed Minister to Turkey, which will probably make Mr. McVeigh inveigh against the perversity of the types.

—And now an Atlanta paper advertises as found "an elegant white lady's panier." Really, this thing has gone quite far enough; it ought to be stopped.

—The drummer and fifer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, are each eighty-two years old. There is more uniformity in their ages than in any other two things connected with the company.

—One of the fire-engine horses in Atlanta, Georgia, was sick the other day, and the boys employed another, leaving him in his place in the engine house when they were called out. After they had gone, Joe, the horse, became restless, and in a short time broke his halter and galloped off to the fire, where he took his place beside his mate and remained quite contented.

—The Utica *Herald* relates that a large tree which had fallen and lodged against another hung over the crowd near the platform at the Steuben celebration on Wednesday, and that during the exercises some young men climbed a short distance up the slanting trunk. A gentleman who knew that the tree had been in that position for years requested them to come down, which request they at once complied with. On Thursday the tree fell to the earth with a crash.

—The Quebec *Mercury* says:—"We are requested by the officers of the 69th Regiment to state that their ball and presentation of colors will take place on Tuesday, the 21st of June, when they hope to see all their friends originally invited. It is particularly requested that all papers both in Canada and the United States will copy this notice." THE TELEGRAPH is not one of the papers both in Canada and the United States, but we copy the notice.

—A Swedish farmer who was breaking land near Pacific City, Kansas, bared with a plough a huge log of antediluvian timber. Further research shows that an immense forest has at some former time been submerged, and now lies about fourteen inches below the surface. The trees are all lying in one direction, their tops toward the west. They are black as jet, and capable of receiving a high polish. There seems an inexhaustible supply, as experiments for miles round reveal them to the search.

—Short-horn cattle are valuable for their remarkable aptitude to fatten, the perfection of their form and the smallness of their bony structure giving them advantages over all others as beef cattle. No animal of any other breed can so rapidly transform the stock of any section around him as these bulls of the improved short-horned species. One of the characteristics of this breed is also their remarkable docility, and their indisposition to break through confinement.

—Colonel Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, N. H., President of the association of alumni of Norwich University, has sent out a circular saying that the reunion of the graduates of the University will be held in Northfield, Vt., on the 15th of July. These reunions are held once in five years, and all graduates and past cadets of the American Literary and Scientific Institute, the American Military Academy, and Norwich University, which last-named institution supplanted and absorbed the preceding ones, are members of the "Association of the Alumni and Past Cadets," and are invited to attend it.

—In the last six years, according to the official records, 4218 persons have been killed in Bengal by tigers, 1407 by leopards, 165 by bears, 174 by hyenas, and 2210 by other animals—boars, jackals, elephants, etc. Man has taken revenge by slaughtering 7278 tigers, 5663 leopards, 167 bears, 1338 wolves and 1100 other wild beasts—in all 18,200 murderous animals for 13,400 human lives. Tigers are much dreaded, since one taste of human flesh makes them hungry for it ever after: one tiger has been known to devour fifty people in three years at Gharaghat, and one tiger in nine months of 1867 killed sixty-four persons at Kurnul.

—A San Francisco paper reports that on the night of the 27th ult. the driver of a stage from Yo Semite to Stockton succeeded in overturning the stage, when going down a hill at a rapid pace, although the passengers had previously been assured that he could drive just as well when drunk as when sober. Fortunately the ring-bolt broke at once and the front wheels parted from the stage. The horses kept on their course for some distance, while the stage came to a dead halt, and the passengers managed to untangle and crowd out of the coach. Several of them were badly bruised, but no lives were lost or limbs broken.

## CITY ITEMS.


OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.


A FOOD TREASURE FROM THE SEA.—Editors, physicians, and newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country seem to have investigated the merits of the SEA MOSS FARINE (made from pure Irish Moss or Carragesn) pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experimentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criticism of numberless epicurean palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor. It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the Company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public opinion.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, at No. 1415 Locust street, will be reopened in September next, improved and refitted. New and handsome furniture will be introduced, designed to promote the comfort and health of the pupils, and to encourage sentiments of neatness and order. The corps of instructors will be enlarged. Several special branches of study will be added, and every department will be represented by the best procurable talent. Experienced lecturers have been engaged, and the regular class instruction in Natural Science will be supplemented by attractive experimental lectures. The institution will be under the charge of Edward Clarence Smith, A. M., from whom all information can be obtained.

FOR the accommodation of those that wish to make their purchases before business hours and before the rush commences, ROCKHILL & WILSON will open their store to-morrow (Saturday) morning at six o'clock, and those who cannot make it convenient until after business hours, they will find us open until ten o'clock in the evening. We invite all to call and examine the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city, not forgetting the popular all-wool ten-dollar spring suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The fair and festival now being held at Horticultural Hall in aid of Beth-Eden Church, at Broad and Spruce streets, will close this evening. There are still a number of articles on hand which can be obtained at reasonable rates.

BEWARE OF TOOTH POISONS vended under the name of Dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums, fragrant SOZODONT. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvellous.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnu street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Crockery, Wooden Ware, etc.

AUTER'S celebrated Hair Dye, 50 cents a box. Also applied at No. 5 Market street.

### THE FRESHET.

It is supposed that if the present storm continues a day or so, that there will be another Freshet along the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. There are no indications as yet, however, except a slight rising in the tides.

We understand that volumes of water are passing over the dam at the Schuylkill Water Works, and large quantities of now, light Summer Goods are arriving

FRESH
AT
OAK HALL
EVERY DAY.

☞ ALL OUR PRICES are lower by twenty-five per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The S. E. corner of Sixth and Market sts.

## MARRIED.

MILNE—CLYDE.—On Thursday, June 9, by the Rev. Samuel F. Hotchkiss, FRANCIS F. MILNE to ANNIE E., daughter of Thomas Clyde, Esq.

## DIED.

CARRYL.—Suddenly, June 9, 1870, WILLIAM H. CARRYL, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1018 Walnut street, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Monday, the 13th instant. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MAULL.—On the 8th instant, SAMUEL MAULL, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Schuylkill Hose Company and the Delaware Fire Company, and the Columbia and Samaritan Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 308 Bradford street. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

RANK.—On the 8th instant, JOSEPH RANK, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 437 N. Sixth street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.


CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office (2)


# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from the Fourth Edition.*

Mr. Howard said he would offer an amendment to the bill which had been agreed upon by both parties, which would not grant to the Central branch any lands within the limits of Nebraska, but all such lands would be given to the other company.

The bill was finally taken up, and Mr. Sherman objected to giving the company even sections of lands.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill to extend the time for the completion of the railroad between Madison and Portage City, and the bill for the relief of Lucas, Dickinson, and other counties in the State of Iowa.

At 1'15 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the Franking bill.

Mr. Brake corrected a misstatement of his remarks on the previous day. His position was that unless the bill contained a proposition by which the Government shall pay the postage of Senators and Representatives he would vote against it.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) advocated his amendment, continuing the franking privilege to the Executive and Agricultural Departments, and to persons upon whom it has been specially conferred by law; also to public documents of present or previous Congresses; and that all petitions shall be sent free, and free newspaper circulation continued. He believed not a single dollar would be saved by the abolition of the franking privilege, as the departments would have to be furnished with stamps to an amount equal to the saving of the Post Office Department. It was but taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another.

The abolition would necessitate an increase of the compensation of postmasters, because these officials could not be had at present rate of compensation. Unless they had the franking privilege many of them would have to throw up their offices. He would have petitions from the people sent free, as he expected in a year or two there would be an abundance of them asking repeal of the law now proposed.

Mr. Sumner then addressed the Senate. He said the bill proposed to abolish an old and time-honored system, and did not attempt to provide any means for attaining the original object of the system. It was destructive, not constructive, a raw, crude measure. The franking system enabled people to address their representatives, and be answered without cost, bringing the people and Government more closely together. It had diffused light through regions of the South long kept in ignorance by slavery.

He proceeded with a history of the origin of the franking privilege in England, and eulogized Rowland Hill for his labors in reducing postage in that country, culminating in 1840 in penny postage and the abolition of the franking privilege, except in the cases of petitions to the Crown or to Parliament. After showing that the reduction in postage stimulated a vast increase in correspondence in England, as it also had in this country, he contended that the establishment of a uniform rate of one cent for a letter of half an ounce was entirely reasonable; and in a short time, with proper relief in other directions, would render the Post Office self-supporting. Any possible loss of revenue, however, from the change should not be considered when the infinite good from it is so apparent.

Making the estimate for 1871 with the rate of one cent, and assuming an increase in correspondence at only one hundred per cent., there would be a deficiency of $12,128,452, from which should be deducted the illegitimate and extrinsic charges properly belonging to the Treasury. Considering these for one moment, you will see how small the deficiency will be.

The Postmaster-General estimates the franking privilege to cost $5,000,000, and by the abolition of the franking privilege all this postal matter will pay the ordinary rate, and thus contribute to the postal service. Mr. Sumner concluded his argument as follows:—

Our duty is simple. It is to relieve the post office of present burdens, including especially the franking system and the expense of unproductive routes, while at the same time we establish a uniform rate of one cent. To these cardinal objects may be added others named in the bill introduced by me, especially the requirement of payment always by stamps, so as to simplify the accounts and to make peculation impossible; but the fundamental change is in the rate of postage.

Could my desires prevail, the Post Office should be like the common school, open to all, with this only condition—that the rate should be sufficient to guard against abuse. But this is accomplished by that now proposed.

Let the uniform rate be one cent, and you will witness a transformation. The power to frank, which is now confined to a few, will practically belong to all, and letters will be multiplied in proportion—opening to the people an inexhaustible source of all good influences, whether of education, wealth, virtue, or happiness, while the Republic rises in the scale of civilization. Such a rate will be better than a mine of gold in every State; better than a band of iron for the Union; better than a fortress lowering on uncounted hill-tops; for it will be an angelic power.

And could this rate be extended to international postage, its least service would be to our commercial relations. Beyond this would be an inconceivable influence on that immigration to our country which is a constant fountain of life, while it carried into the homes of the Old World the most seductive invitations to take part with us in our great destinies. Republican ideas would be diffused and the rights of man gain new authority. Every letter from firesides among us, when read at firesides abroad, would be a perpetual proclamation of the republic.

More than ever this change is needed now. It is essential in the work of reconstruction, which can be maintained only through the national unity. The very extent of our country, which is superficially urged as the apology for a high rate, is to my mind an all-sufficient reason for the proposed reform. Because our country is broad and spacious, therefore must distant parts be brought into communication and woven together by daily recurring ties. Because our people are various in origin and language, therefore must they be enabled to commingle and become homogeneous. And lastly, because fellow-citizens have suffered and been separated by terrible war, therefore must the Post Office become a good angel to quicken industry, to remove ignorance, to soothe prejudice, and to promote harmony. Blessed are the peacemakers, and in this company the Post Office properly reformed will take an illustrious place.

**House.**

*Continued from the Second Edition.*

The Speaker suggested that in a matter involving so much personal feeling the motion should be reduced to writing.

Subsequently the resolution was put in this form:—

*Resolved*, That W. Scott Smith, the reporter of the New York *Evening Post*, be brought to the bar of the House to show cause, if he can, why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for libellous statements reflecting on the integrity of members of this House.

A discussion ensued, attended by a good deal of confusion and excitement, Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, and Butler taking the position that the proper course to be pursued was to refer the matter to a committee—a proposition that was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Sargent and Woodward, who thought that the resolution ought to embrace all the reporters; by Mr. Eldridge, who thought it better to take them one at a time; by Messrs. Farnsworth and Scofield, who expressed the opinion ironically that the correspondents of the New York papers particularly, and of some of the Philadelphia and Western papers, were very truthful and careful as to what they said affecting men's reputations; and by Mr. Bingham, who recalled similar cases in both houses. Finally the resolution was adopted without a division.

The Speaker laid before the House as a question of privilege a letter from Charles H. Porter, Representative from Virginia, relating the circumstances of an assault recently made upon him with murderous intent in Richmond, Va., by a person named Patrick Woods, alias Patrick Dooley.

The letter having been read, Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of Woods, alias Dooley, and his detention, subject to the further order of the House.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that it was not a question of privilege, as the assault did not affect Mr. Porter as a member of the House.

The Speaker supposed that if a member of the House were murdered it would affect him. (Laughter.)

The resolution was adopted, 126 to 46.

The naturalization bill came up as the unfinished business of yesterday, the question being on laying on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table—yeas, 83; nays, 96. The vote was reconsidered—yeas, 94; nays, 83—and the question recurring whether the bill should be laid on the table, the vote was yeas, 80; nays, 87, and then on motion of Mr. Davis of New York the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

At 1'30 P. M. the Doorkeeper and an assistant of the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House, having in custody Mr. W. Scott Smith, the reporter of the New York *Evening Post*.

Mr. Smith having been placed in the area immediately fronting the Speaker's chair, the Speaker directed the Clerk to read the resolution under which the arrest was made. The resolution having been read, the Speaker directed the Clerk to read the communication and despatch complained of. These having been also read, the Speaker addressing him said:—

Mr. Smith:—The House has adopted a resolution requiring you to appear at the bar to show cause why you should not be expelled from the privileges that you now enjoy as one of the reporters in the reporters' gallery for those alleged libels on members of the House. You are at liberty to speak.

In response, Mr. Smith sent to the Speaker the following communication:—

In regard to my first despatch, which appeared in the New York *Evening Post* of Monday June 6, 1870, the statements contained therein were based upon official documents which I saw, and the statements set forth in the despatch were identical with those contained in said documents, and the names mentioned in the despatch were the same as those contained in those papers and were used there in the same connection as in said despatch.

Second. Upon these statements being denied by Mr. Fitch in the House of Representatives, I called upon General B. F. Butler and conversed with him upon the subject, and asked him whether he intended to state in the House, when called upon to do so, that there was no evidence before his committee of investigation directly or indirectly implicating Mr. Fitch.

At 2'30 P. M. Mr. Smith, correspondent of the *Evening Post*, stated in his response to the House that the information which he had given respecting Mr. Fitch he had procured from an affidavit before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. He declined to state who exhibited the affidavit to him, and finally the whole subject was referred to a select committee of five members. Mr. Smith was then discharged.


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SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED DINING ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Reta l Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

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Of a large line of handsome fabrics suitable for Walking Suits, etc., and are now offering them at

## ONE HALF THE PRICE OR LESS

Than previously sold at this season,

## TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.

1600 yards beautiful French Chene Mohairs, reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents.

1000 yards Gay Plaids for Children at 22c.

Tea Rose Poplins, double Width, 28 cents, and an immense variety of other desirable styles equally cheap.

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Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES
FROM THE
Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of
COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.
NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

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REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS
From No. 804 Chesnut street to
No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

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No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, $35,000.

No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse-power; 22 acres of land, suitable for cotton, woollen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. $12,000.

No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Carriage-house, Henery, Ice-house, Grapery, and Gas-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country residence and grazing or dairy farm. There is on this tract a Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 35 feet. Price, $200 per acre.

These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is classic ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777.

No. 3 is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located.

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FOR SALE—A BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, all complete. Sold on reasonable terms Selling out on account of sickness. Inquire of P. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6 9 3t*

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Each buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
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STORE TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—No. 9 N. SECOND Street. Good stand for Dry Goods or Hat Business. Apply on premises to
6 1 12t* KEIM & BIDDLE.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED MANSION, with about eight acres of Land, including Lawn, and Fruit and Vegetable Garden, in full cultivation, ready for use, known as Auburn Hill, on the old Front street road, one mile this side of Frankford. Apply to GEORGE L. ASHMEAD,
6 6 6t No. 312 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN—TO RENT.—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE on Walnut lane, west of Green street, will be rented for the summer to a desirable tenant.
Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 6 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, until the 20th instant. The house already furnished. Inquire of THOMAS READY, ATLANTIC CITY, or F. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, or HUGH BARR, Proprietor, FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Phila. 6 2 3t*

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FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
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UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
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Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconlire Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
30 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by
HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

## LITERATURE.

*REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.*

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Passages from the English Note-books of Nathaniel Hawthorne." Two volumes. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. These extracts from Hawthorne's journal are given, in part at least, as a substitute for a regular biography, and to most of the admirers of his genius they will probably be more satisfactory. The extracts from his American note-book were received with delight, not only for their intrinsic interest, but for the curious light they threw upon the development of his genius and his artistic methods. Hawthorne was one of the very few men of strongly-marked individuality of genius that American literature has produced, and there are probably few fragments from his pen, however unimportant, that are not worth preserving. The extracts in the volume before us have been made with loving care by his widow, who has endeavored to give everything that the public can properly lay claim to as illustrating the literary life of the writer, and they will undoubtedly receive as cordial a welcome as their predecessors. These English notes were made during Hawthorne's residence in England as Consul at Liverpool, from 1853 to 1858. The elaborated result of his observations in England he gave us in his volume entitled "Our Old Home," but as a supplement to that work, these jottings by the way will have a distinct value of their own. They contain many things that of course were not included in the finished work, and they show Hawthorne in a most favorable light as an observer of men and things and as a keen but kindly humorist. During his residence in England he had unusual facilities for becoming acquainted with the literary and other celebrities of the day, and his reminiscences of the people he met are among the most entertaining passages in the volume. The following is a description of his meeting with Jenny Lind, whom he met at an entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall:—

Soon the servants announced Madam Goldschmidt, and this famous lady made her appearance, looking quite different from what I expected. Mrs. Hall established her in the inner drawing-room, where were a piano and a harp; and shortly after our hostess came to me and said that Madam Goldschmidt wished to be introduced to me. There was a gentle peremptoriness in the summons that made it something like being commanded into the presence of a princess—a great favor, no doubt, but yet a little humbling to the recipient. However, I acquiesced with due gratitude, and was presented accordingly. She made room for me on the sofa, and I sat down and began to talk.

Jenny Lind is rather tall—quite tall, for a woman—certainly no beauty, but with sense and self-reliance in her aspect and manners. She was suffering under a severe cold, and seemed worn down beside, so probably I saw her under disadvantages. Her conversation is quite simple, and I have great faith in her sincerity; and there is about her the manner of a person who knows the world, and has conquered it. She said something or other about the Scarlet Letter; and on my part, I paid her such compliments as a man could pay who never heard her sing. * * * Her conversational voice is an agreeable one, rather deep, and not particularly smooth. She talked about America, and of our unwholesome modes of life, as to eating and exercise, and of the ill-health especially of our women; but I opposed this view so far as I could with any degree of truth, insinuating my opinion that we are about as healthy as other people, and affirming for a certainty that we live longer. In good faith, so far as I have any knowledge of the matter, the women of England are as generally out of health as those of America; always something has gone wrong with them; and as for Jenny Lind, she looks wan and worn enough to be an American herself. This charge of ill-health is almost universally brought forward against us nowadays—and, taking the whole country together, I do not believe the statistics will bear it out.

Of Douglas Jerrold, whom Hawthorne met at a dinner at the Reform Club, we have a very interesting account:—

He was a very short man, but with breadth enough, and a back excessively bent—bowed almost to deformity, very grey hair, and a face and expression of remarkable briskness and intelligence. His profile came out pretty boldly, and his eyes had the prominence that indicates, I believe, volubility of speech, nor did he fail to talk from the instant of his appearance, and in the tone of his voice, and in his glance, and in the whole man, there was something racy—a flavor of the humorist. His step was that of an aged man, and he put his stick down very decidedly at every footfall; though as he afterwards told me he was only fifty-two, he need not have been infirm. * * * *

I wish I had any faculty whatever of remembering what people say; but, though I appreciate anything good at the moment, it never stays in my memory; nor do I think, in fact, that anything definite, rounded, pointed, separable, and transferable from the general lump of conversation was said by anybody. I recollect that they laughed at Mr. ——, and at his shedding a tear into a Scottish river, on occasion of some literary festival. * * They spoke approvingly of Bulwer, as valuing his literary position, and holding himself one of the brotherhood of authors; and not so approvingly of Charles Dickens, who, born a plebeian, aspires to aristocratic society. But I said it was easy to condescend, and that Bulwer knew he could not put off his rank, and that he would have all the advantages of it, in spite of his authorship. We talked about the position of men of letters in England, and they said that the aristocracy hated and despised and feared them; and I asked why it was that literary men, having really so much power in their hands, were content to live unrecognized in the State.

Douglas Jerrold talked of Thackeray and his success in America, and said that he himself purposed going and had been invited thither to lecture. I asked him whether it was pleasant to a writer of plays to see them performed; and he said it was intolerable, the presentation of the author's idea being so imperfect; and Dr. —— observed that it was excruciating to hear one of his own songs sung. Jerrold spoke of the Duke of Devonshire with great warmth, as a true, honest, simple, most kind-hearted man, from whom he himself had received great courtesies and kindnesses (not, as I understood, in the way of patronage or essential favors); and I (Heaven forgive me!) queried within myself whether this English reforming author would have been quite so sensible of the Duke's excellence if his Grace had not been a duke. But, indeed, a nobleman, who is at the same time a true and whole-hearted man, feeling his brotherhood with men, does really deserve some credit for it.

In the course of the evening Jerrold spoke with high appreciation of Emerson; and of Longfellow, whose Hiawatha he considered a wonderful performance; and of Lowell, whose Fable for Critics he especially admired. I mentioned Thoreau, and proposed to send his works to Dr. ——, who, being connected with the *Illustrated News*, and otherwise a writer, might be inclined to draw attention to them. Douglas Jerrold asked why he should not have them too. I hesitated a little, but as he pressed me, and would have an answer, I said I did not feel quite so sure of his kindly judgment of Thoreau's books; and it so chanced that I used the word "acrid," for lack of a better, in endeavoring to express my idea of Jerrold's way of looking at men and books. It was not quite what I meant; but, in fact, he often is acrid, and has written pages and volumes of acridity, though, no doubt, with an honest purpose, and from a manly disgust at the cant and humbug of the world. Jerrold said no more, and I went on talking with Dr. ——; but, in a minute or two, I became aware that something had gone wrong, and, looking at Douglas Jerrold, there was an expression of pain and emotion on his face. By this time a second bottle of Burgundy had been opened (Clos Vougeot, the best the Club could produce, and far richer than the Chambertin), and that warm and potent wine may have had something to do with the depth and vivacity of Mr. Jerrold's feelings. But he was indeed greatly hurt by that little word "acrid." "He knew," he said, "that the world considered him a sour, bitter, ill-natured man; but that such a man as I should have the same opinion was almost more than he could bear." As he spoke he threw out his arms, sank back in his seat, and I was really a little apprehensive of his actual dissolution into tears. Hereupon I spoke, as was good need, and though, as usual, I have forgotten everything I said, I am quite sure it was to the purpose, and went to this good fellow's heart, as it came warmly from my own. I do remember saying that I felt him to be as genial as the glass of Burgundy which I held in my hand; and I think that touched the very right spot: for he smiled, and said he was afraid the Burgundy was better than he, but yet he was comforted. Dr. —— said that he likewise had a reputation for bitterness; and I assured him, if I might venture to join myself to the brotherhood of two such men, that I was considered a very ill-natured person by many people in my own country. Douglas Jerrold said he was glad of it.

We were now in sweetest harmony, and Jerrold spoke more than it would become me to repeat in praise of my own books, which he said he admired, and he found the man more admirable than his books! I hope so, certainly.

In addition to these extracts we are promised one or more volumes made up from Hawthorne's Italian notes, which he elaborated into his romance of "The Marble Faun." These will probably be even more interesting than the series that have preceded them.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us "Bound Down; or, Life and its Possibilities," by Anna M. Fitch. This is a pleasantly written story by a somewhat inexperienced writer. The sketches of character, scenery, and incidents are marked by decided ability, and the worst fault of the story is the violation of the canons of correct taste by the too frequent attempts at fine writing. This, however, is better than tameness, and we commend "Bound Down" as a really interesting story that gives promise of something even better in the future from the same pen.

—"Mary Bell and Hazel Dell" is the title of a volume of poems by J. De Haven White, M. D., A. M., that has just been issued from the press of King & Baird. Dr. White has long been known as a graceful writer of occasional verses, and the present collection has been made—as is usual on such occasions—at the special request of numerous friends. These poems cover a great variety of themes, and they are generally on subjects that will appeal to the popular taste rather than to the fastidious students of the art poetic. They are of various merit, and while some are scarcely of sufficient interest to warrant their preservation, the majority will doubtless be appreciated at their full value by Dr. White's large circle of friends as well as by the public generally. The volume is beautifully printed and bound, and is embellished by a fine portrait of the author.

—From Porter & Coates we have received a "Life of the Empress Josephine," which presents the chief incidents of her remarkable career in an interesting shape. The memoir is chiefly founded upon the work of Dr. Miemes, published in London in 1831; "The Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, with notices of the Courts of Malmaison and Navarre," published in London in 1828; and the memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes, Bourienne, O'Mara, and Las Casas. It is one of the best and most accurate popular biographies of Josephine that have been put before the public, and we commend it as being both reliable and entertaining.

—J. P. Skelly & Co. send us "Kitty Farnham's Letters," a religious story for children, that will make an attractive addition to Sunday-school libraries.

—"Linside Farm," by Mrs. J. F. Moon, published by Henry Hoyt, Boston, is a spicy, interesting, and profitable story for young people. It shows how good principles always secure respect and happiness. Such books as "Linside Farm" should be not only in every Sabbath-school library, but in every family. We cordially commend it to all. For sale at the Methodist Episcopal book store, No. 1018 Arch street.

—We have received from Perkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 North Fourth street, in a neat box, a set of books entitled the "Snow-drop Library," which they have just issued. The volumes, of which there are six, are written in the form of short stories. Thirty illustrations render them specially attractive. The binding is all that it should be.

—From Turner & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for Saturday, June 18.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

A REMARKABLE WESTERN CHARACTER.—The Elko *Independent* thus refers to a noted female celebrity in that vicinity:—

"The town of Carlin is the home of Susie Raper, the famous 'Lady Gay Spanker' and female buccaneer of the sagebrush. Every now and then the citizens of that place are treated to a little fun by the fair damsel. Susie has no superior in boldness, dash, and intrigue, if any equals. No yellow-covered book ever pictured her equal, if all accounts are true. Susie is as gay and festive as any female troubadour who ever trod the 'mountains under the blue sky of Italy. Possessing a natural and graceful appearance, a keen eye, quick intellect, a tongue that swings on a pivot, she can make up to represent any character, and has ability enough to execute any deep-laid scheme. Mazeppa chief of a gang of land pirates, she boasts of her power to command, at a moment's warning, their assistance to execute her wishes, however unlawful or diabolical they may be. The experience of the dungeon taught her no lesson, as it was hoped it would have done by her lovers. On Friday last a valuable race-horse of hers, named Humboldt, was attached by Constable Brophy, to satisfy a butcher's bill, at Mineral Hill, and brought to Carlin without her knowledge. On learning the fact she went to the stable where the horse was kept, and coaxed the groomsman to allow her to lead him into the yard to see if the animal would recognize her. No sooner was she out than she sprang astride Humboldt and started for another stable, claiming possession, and threatening the officers with destruction if they attempted to retake her horse. She was finally captured, after a liberal exhibition of her well-moulded extremities to the greedy street-gazers, in her Menken ride through the town. The horse was placed in a secure position, and Susie left with curses on her lips."

*THE TROOPERS' DRILL.*

AN EXCITING SCENE AT THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY PLAYING SOLDIER IN GALLANT STYLE.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from West Point under date of the 8th instant, says:—

Yesterday the Secretary of War and Mrs. Belknap, with the sister of the latter, Mrs. Bowers, arrived on the steamer Chauncey Vibbard. General Michler, whose son graduates this year, was of the party, who landed in the midst of a rain that continued until after nightfall. General Belknap comes to study the academy and its system, and will probably remain until the examinations are closed, when he will distribute the diplomas to the graduates. It may be welcome news to these that the speech on that occasion will not be long, though they will perhaps regret, when they have heard it, that it was not longer. The Secretary is, however, too sensible to signalize the performance of any duty by ostentation, and too much of a genuine man and boy both in feeling to stay a week at West Point without being thoroughly liked. As the bad weather prevented any outdoor review in honor of his advent yesterday, a trooper drill was ordered at the riding school at 5 P. M. To that building quite a number of visitors, including most of the distinguished guests at the Point, repaired in hacks and omnibuses, and ascended to the rough galleries overlooking the interior. The hall is oblong in shape, laid with sawdust, and roofed with an arch spanning the whole structure from sidewall to wall. Around the sides below a wainscot of boards on end is constructed, slanting down and inwards, thus preventing a horse from sidling against the wall and crushing his rider's legs. On either side of the hall three posts are set—one opposite the centre, under the gallery, the other two near the angles at the ends of the apartment. They are set about six feet from the wall, leaving just room enough for a horse and rider to pass between. On the top of the first post, near the angle, is laid a stuffed leather pad, of about the size and consistency of a boxing-glove. Midway between that and the middle post, on the ground, lies a similar pad. From a light gallows-beam at the summit of the higher middle post depends an iron ring, like that at which the knights tilted at the recent Brooklyn tournament. Midway on again, between the middle post and the post standing near the farther angle, lies another pad, and still another is laid on the farthest post. The pads represent the heads or hearts of imaginary enemies on foot or kneeling; the ring the head of an enemy on horseback. So, while making the circuit of the hall, a rider encounters no less than four supposable foes on foot, four kneeling with the bayonet, or dodging his onslaught to the very ground, and two on horseback—ten in all. This, as shown by the exercises yesterday, keeps a cavalryman lively.

The cadets, forty or fifty of them, seated on their horses in two ranks facing each other from the opposite ends of the hall, presented, clad all in grey, a fine but rather Confederate appearance. They wore sabres, revolvers, and spurs. Their horses, freshly groomed and oiled, showed glistening hides. A young cavalry lieutenant, on a distracting grey charger, directed them with clear, ringing commands. Twos at a time—one riding out to an angle of the hall, another to the opposite angle—they rode at a gallop around the building, "going for" the pads and rings. At the first pad on the first post every cavalryman fired with his pistol. Sheathing that in its holster, he then drew his sabre and trusted to cold steel, Whack! went the blade against the pad on the ground at the feet of the galloping horse. Cling! rang the blade against the ring, carrying it away. Thud! upon the next pad. Ping! and the pad on the farthest post was spitted aloft on the point of the cadet's sabre. So on around. So rapid was the riding that soon the reports of the revolvers and the clang of steel became incessant. The atmosphere became impregnated with powder-smoke. The riders rode through smudge. Hurdles were brought in. Over them they went, carrying away the rings as they leaped. By this time the horses were reeking with sweat, which, mingling with the oil of their toilets, made them as slippery as greased pigs. The order to dismount was given. Off came the saddles and saddle-cloths. The animals were naked to the bridles. "Mount!" and like Indians the cadets sprang up into the air, and came down *sans* saddles, *sans* stirrups, on the horses' bare backs. "It felt," said one of them afterwards, "as if I had straddled an enormous eel." Again the order to ride was given; the pistols rang out; steel clashed; the hurdles cracked under rushing horses' hoofs—the horses going at their utmost speed—their riders keeping their seats superbly, and cutting, thrusting, and banging away. The horses, excited to a degree not surpassed even in actual battle by this rack and running, got so restive at last that some of the cadets had opportunities to display their very best horsemanship. To the ladies in the galleries the rearing and plunging of the steeds, one or two of which tried the experiment of falling in order to unship their clinging freights, were especially pleasing. I suspect, by the way, that it is sheer nonsense, the idea of American women being any less "cruel," as we call it, than the Spanish. Neither are really fond of bloodshed or fatal accidents at shows; it is the gallantry displayed in the encounters of the ring or the tournament, the courage which in the worst dangers ennobles the person in the plight, that has the enthusiastic, not to say hysterical, sympathy of lovely woman in all lands.

—While on a Sunday-School excursion near Lanesville, Ohio, lately, a little two-year old girl strayed upon a railroad track, and in spite of the efforts of the fireman, who climbed down to the cow-catcher and endeavored to save her, she was run over and one of her legs taken off, from the effects of which she died in a few minutes. The scene, when the mother discovered what had happened, was heart-rending in the extreme, and cast a gloom over the whole festivities.

—A strange team was lately seen in a field near Atlanta, Georgia. It consisted of a white man of unusual dimensions harnessed to a plough, and a female of African descent driving and steering the implement.


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## TWO POSTHUMOUS OPERAS.

### Mozart and Weber.

There is something so remarkable (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) in the fact that an operetta by Weber and an opera by Mozart should both have remained untouched by our managers until the present day, that the first question one feels inclined to ask respecting them is, not what they are, but where they came from; for not one piece either from *Abu Hassan*, or from *L'Oca del Cairo*, had ever, we believe, been publicly performed in England until last month, at Drury Lane. There is this important difference between the two productions as they now stand—one is Weber's work, almost as Weber left it, while the other, though every number it contains is from the hand of Mozart, is nevertheless a pasticcio in which some of the music was not written for the words to which it now finds itself joined. *Abu Hassan* dates from the year 1810, when its composer was in his twenty-fifth year. It can scarcely, however, be looked upon as a work of his early youth, since Weber, with the precocity which has distinguished so many great musicians, began to write for the stage at the age of fourteen. Thus he had already had something like ten years' experience as a dramatic composer when he produced *Abu Hassan* at the Darmstadt Theatre. This charming little opera (of about the same dimensions as *Preciosa*) would have sufficed to make Weber celebrated had he never composed *Der Freischutz*, the fame of which soon eclipsed that of all that he had previously given to the world. Nor can *Abu Hassan* be placed on an equality with *Oberon*. But it may fairly have a place assigned to it between *Preciosa* and *Euryanthe*, and, thanks to the superior interest of the libretto, is much more likely to become popular than the latter work, to which the nickname of "*Ennuyante*," bestowed upon it by the irreverent amateurs of Vienna, is not altogether inappropriate. The story of Abou Hassan, in the "Arabian Nights," is well enough known, and nothing can be simpler. Hassan and Fatima, husband and wife, are suffering from that "accursed want of pence" which troubles not "public men" alone. Neither the Caliph nor Zobaide the Caliph's wife, will do aught to assist them; but Fatima thinks that if she pretended that her husband was dead the Caliph's regard for Hassan would make him give her a good sum for funeral expenses, and that if Hassan applied the scheme conversely he would be sure to get a handsome trifle from Zobaide with which to bury Fatima. The attentions paid to Fatima by Omar serve to complicate and strengthen the intrigue, which is briskly carried on to the very end of the little piece. The German librettist has followed the incidents of the Arabian story closely enough, and has retained all the original characters with or without changes of name. The German book was translated and adapted to the French stage eleven years ago by MM. Nuitter and Beaumont, and was produced with much success on the 11th of May, 1859f at the Theatre Lyrique. The French book has now been translated into Italian by Signor Marchesi, the Signor Marchesi's Italian translation has been done into admirable English verse by M. du Terreaux, whose version, moreover, forms a good acting piece, pleasant to read, and capable, as it now stands, of being sung to the original music. Most operatic translators seem shackled by their attempts (when they make them) to observe the rhythm of the musical pieces; but to such a master of metre as M. du Terreaux, the music, instead of being a hindrance, has evidently been a help. The three principal parts in the opera are those of "Hassan," "Omar," the groom of the chamber, and "Fatima," "Hassan's" wife; which at the Theatre Lyrique were played by M. Wartel, M. Meilhet, and Mlle. Darimon. At Drury Lane, "Hassan," the tenor part, is assigned to Mme. Trebelli Bettini, and transpositions and changes have, of course, been made in the music to suit it to the contralto voice. This is to be regretted; but it is at least some consolation to hear the music sung as Mme. Trebelli-Bettini sings it. It gains fresh beauty from her perfect execution, which was never more remarkable than in her delivery of "Hassan's" melodious solo "Daro una festa amena." Mme. Monbelli sang her music very brilliantly throughout. The third part, that of the groom of the chamber, was sustained very efficiently by Signor Castelli, who, if he has comparatively but little to do, at least does that little well. One of the best and most original pieces in the opera is a chorus of creditors, which in the effective English version runs thus:—

> Pay, pay, pay.
> We beg of you to settle,
> We want to see your metal,
> And cannot wait a day.

Among the other numbers may be cited the already-mentioned solo and duet for "Hassan" and for "Hassan" and "Fatima," a solo *alla polacco* for "Fatima," and the overture, which Signor Arditi's orchestra executed with wonderful spirit.

In the *Oca del Cairo*, which, it appears, is to be given regularly as a pendant to Weber's operetta, the chief characters are "Don Beltramo" (Signor Gassier), a sort of Egyptain "Don Pasquale;" "Fabrizio" (Signor Gardoni), the "nephew" of the familiar plot; and "Isabella" (Mlle. Pauline Lewitzky), who, loved by both nephew and uncle, contents herself, like "Norina," in the aforesaid *Don Pasquale*, with loving the nephew alone. "Oretta," a subordinate but not unimportant part, is played by Mme. Sinico, while Mr. Charles Lyall impersonates "a slave," and gives the slight character individuality and prominence by his manner of representing it. The story of the "Goose from Cairo" is as commonplace as can be imagined, nor is its general dullness redeemed by any ingenuity in the treatment of the details, which are trivial, and even nonsensical, without being in the slightest degree diverting. The "goose" which gives its name to the piece does not make its appearance until the last scene of all —almost at the period when, in the case of successful or strikingly unsuccessful works, a call for "author" is raised. It is brought on by a eunuch, and from its colossal sides issue not armed men, as from those of the Trojan horse, but a wife and several small children, the property of Beltramo, who has been making love to Isabella, his ward, under the impression that he was a widower. The arrival of the wife and children, but not their presence inside the goose, is explained by the statement that, having been shipwrecked, they had fallen into the power of the Emir of Cairo, and have only just succeeded in getting liberated. This stupendous joke fails to raise a laugh; but it does not destroy the impression left by the music, which, in spite of a superabundance of recitative, makes the "Oca del Cairo" one of the most charming little works that can be heard. Although the opera as it now stands can scarcely be said to belong to Mozart, yet to Mozart belongs every piece contained in the score, and many of them are as full of melody as anything that the composer of *Don Giovanni* and *Le Nozze di Figaro* has written. The discredit of having produced the libretto belongs to the Abbe Varesco, Court Chaplain at Saltzburg. It inspired Mozart with anything but admiration; and after setting a portion of it he seems to have thrown the work on one side. The opera was to have been in three acts; and as regards the drama it might as well have been in three as in two, as well in four as in three. However, Mozart never wrote a bar of Act III; and all that he completed for the orchestra was the overture, the introductory quartet, Isabella's solo, the trio which terminates the first act, and the instrumental introductions to some of the other pieces. An ingenious French author, M. Victor Wilder, took up the fragments of Varesco's cumbrous comic opera, which never could cause a laugh, and with the addition of a few scenes of his own, formed them into the semblance of a drama. M. Constantin, conductor of the music at the Fantaisies Parisiennes, finished the orchestration of the pieces which Mozart had not written out for the band, and introduced a scene from another unpublished opera by the same master, "Lo Sposo Deluso," and a trio which Mozart had written for Bianchi's "Villanella Rapita." Thus arranged, "L'Oca del Cairo" was produced under the title of "L'Oie du Caire," at the Fantaisies Parisiennes, where it was played with much success in June, 1857. The air sung by Oretta, the servant, was particularly remarked; so, above all, was the charming solo for Isabella, which for grace and tenderness may be compared to the "Dove Sono" of the "Nozze di Figaro."

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THE UNDERSTANDING OF FUGUES.—As a rule *fugue* music is perfectly puzzling and unintelligible to a popular audience. Mr. Henry Carter, organist of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, has written the following as to the understanding of them, which will doubtless be gratefully received by many unartistic listeners to that kind of music:—

"If you want to understand a *fugue*, listen closely to the first twenty notes or so. They are given out distinctly, one at a time, and will be constantly repeated throughout the piece. After the first twenty notes a duet commences, in which the upper or lower part must repeat the melody already given. After the duet comes a trio, with the same first melody in the highest or lowest set of notes. When the trio is finished a quartette begins, and then, as before, you will find the first melody or subject uppermost or in the lower part. The reason the people hate *fugues* is that they expect the melody always in the upper part and seldom find it. Hunting for the melody, when obscured by three inferior melodies or accompaniments, is a source of keen enjoyment to an educated musical mind. A musician once in the habit of unravelling and dissecting intricate *fugues* looks upon compositions, where all the beauties are on the surface much as a chess-player looks upon cards. In Bach's *fugues* do not look for contrasts of light and shade, for quiet sentimental effects, for dramatic power. They have a character of their own, a healthy vigor and manliness, as well as being full to the core of intellectual strength. They may be compared more fitly to huge sublime rocks than to sweet violets and the charming forget-me-nots. Listening attentively to *fugues* opens the vision to a vast field of musical beauty. He who imagines the whole interest of music to consist in a pretty melody or the effect of chords, knows not the charm of the orchestra with its instrumentation, its arts and intrigue of figure, nor can he fully enjoy any fine composition of more intricacy than a simple ballad. A good way to understand *fugues* is to hear them performed by a first-class quartette of violins, but the most practicable way is to hear and practise the choruses of Handel's oratorios."

---

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN FLORENCE.—A crystal palace is about to be erected in Florence, upon the drive skirting the city on its eastern side. The building is to take the place of a Tivoli, with all its necessary accompaniments of cafe and restaurant, and pleasure-grounds with merry-go-rounds for the juvenile generations, and popular amusements adapted to the more sophisticated tastes of their elders. Popular education, too, is to be provided in this establishment, after the fashion set to the world by the London Crystal Palace. Such a place of popular resort was greatly wanted in the neighborhood of Florence. The buildings and grounds are already so far advanced that they will all be opened and in full exercise during the present summer. This will be a great boon for the Florentines, and beyond a doubt it will be a thousand times more acceptable to the host of Turin and Milan and North Italian government clerks or tradesmen who with their families have migrated to Florence, for there is a very general complaint amongst these classes that they sadly miss in Florence the suburban cafes and restaurants to which in their native cities they were in the habit of repairing on Sundays and fete days.


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At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 30, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | | 10 20 P. M. |
| " " | Williamsport | 8 00 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 7·40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | | 10·50 A. M. |
| " " | Williamsport | 8·15 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 7·25 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | | 7·50 A. M. |
| " " | Williamsport | 6·00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7·20 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport | | 1·30 P. M. |
| " " " | arrives at Lock Haven | 2·45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | | 8·50 A. M. |
| " | Williamsport | 9·25 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6·20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | | 9 00 P. M. |
| " " | Williamsport | 8·15 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5·30 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport | | 9 45 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9 50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport | | 12 25 A. M. |
| " " | Harrisburg | 5 20 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9·25 A. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven | | 11 35 A. M. |
| " " " | arr. Williamsp't | 12 50 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven | | 9·35 P. M. |
| " " " | arr. Williamsport | 10·50 P. M. |

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 8·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·06 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A M. |
| Paoli Accommodation | 12·30 and 7·10 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 12·30 P. M. |
| Eric Express | 11·00 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 10·30 P. M. |
| Way Passenger | 11·30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3 10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6 30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n | 8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9·35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12 55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5·40 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9 40 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 2·55 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·40 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2 15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5 40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.


## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale on the Premises, No. 2333 Green street.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Fine French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Fine toned Piano-forte, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, Chromos, Bronzes, China, Glassware, etc.

On Monday Morning,
June 13, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 2333 Green street, below Twenty-fourth street, the entire Household Furniture.

Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold, the Handsome Three-story Residence, and Lot of Ground, containing in front 25 feet, and extending in depth 161 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. The house contains 13 rooms, and is finished in the best manner throughout. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. 6 10 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, June 14, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
EMERALD AND YORK STREETS, Northwest corner—Residence, Dye house, Stable, and large Lot.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, East of Twenty-first—Brick Building and large Lot.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, West of Twentieth—Large Lot.
SECOND (South), Nos. 242 and 246—Valuable Stores.
PEACH, Hestonville—Country Place—1 Acre.
LOCUST, No. 616—Valuable Residence.
CAMERON CO., Pa.—4000 Acres Gas Coal, etc., Property.
ARCH, No. 623—"Metropolitan Hotel."
MASTER, No. 1727—Modern Residence.
GROUND-RENT—$110 62 a year.
WEST VIRGINIA, Ritchie Co.—1538 Acres and 718 Acres.
MONTEREY, No. 1213—Genteel Dwelling.
ELEVENTH (North)—No. 250—Store and Dwelling.
SEVENTEENTH (South), No. 1045—Store and Dwelling.
TWELFTH (South), No. 235—Tavern and Dwelling.
CANTRELL, Nos. 906 and 908—Brick Dwellings.
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE, Southeast corner—3 Valuable Lots.
TASKER, Nos. 1026 and 1028—Genteel Dwellings.
SARTAIN, No. 951—Genteel Dwelling.
FIFTEENTH—2 Lots.

STOCKS.
2467 shares Cambria Iron Co.
$2907 per cent. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R.
$450 6 per cent. bonds City of Cape Island, N. J.
100 shares Locust Gap Improvement Co.
5 shares Chamber of Commerce.
1 share Steamship Dock Co.
25 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
$1000 Warren and Franklin R. R. 7 per cent.
Vault F, lot No. 210, sec. C, Monument Cemetery.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
25 shares National Bank of the Republic.
20 shares Southern Transportation Co.
Lot 219 section L, Laurel Hill Cemetery.
600 shares Union Lumbering Co. of Wisconsin.
$6000 Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad 7 per cent. 6 10 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning.
June 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a special and very attractive sale of 800 cartons Bonnet Ribbons and 200 cartons Sash Ribbons, by order of Messrs. Rutter, Luckemeyer & Co., the importation of MESSRS. SOLELIAC FRERES, their closing sale of the season, comprising
Full line of No. 1½ to 22 corded-edge ribbons.
Full line of No. 2 to 60 all boiled edge ribbons.
Full line No. 1½ to 12 colored, white and black satin ribbons.
Full line of No. 3 to 100 all boiled black ribbons.
Also, attractive assortment of rich broche, crochete, and ecossais poult de soie ribbons.
Also, 200 cartons rich sash ribbons, just landed, consisting of heavy qualities black all-boiled and gros grain, and colored faille in choice colors.
Particular attention is requested to this sale, as it will comprise an elegant assortment of ribbons now landing. 6 7 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 10 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMONDS AND ELEGANT WATCHES.
At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
On Thursday Morning.
June 16, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent collection of elegant diamonds, comprising gents' pins and rings; sets broche and ear drops; cluster and solitaire rings and pins; fine watches, in elegant gold and silver cases; fine jewelry, etc.
Particulars hereafter. 6 10 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
W. GEORGE ANDERSON. R. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826.)
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 1 8 18 6m


## RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

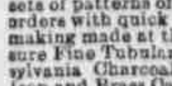
Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.


## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

## INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

## SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT.
KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS.
No. 2·2 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

**The Third Day's Proceedings—The Woman Question—General Business.**

The Pennsylvania Medical Society met this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the hall of the College of Physicians, the President in the chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A special order was made for 12 o'clock that a communication on the subject of insanity should be read to the society.

The discussion on Dr. Atlee's resolution on Women's Colleges was then resumed.

Dr. Herman Nye offered the following:—

"*Whereas*, The question of admitting woman to membership in this society, with all its resulting privileges, on the standard of equality, continues to be a source of fruitless discussion, without a hope of arriving at an adjustment satisfactory to all, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That everything pertaining to the vexed question be stricken from our entire 'Transactions of the State Medical Society,' and that the resolution before the house be laid upon the table."

This, objection being made, was withdrawn.

Dr. Joseph Parrish offered the following as a substitute for Dr. Atlee's resolution:—

"*Whereas*, The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and the American Medical Association acknowledge a common code of ethics as the standard of intercourse between members of the medical profession and the community; and whereas said code is generally received as the sufficient rule of professional conduct by most of the county societies of this State, as well as the profession at large; therefore

"*Resolved*, That all action of this society which has imposed upon its members restrictions that are not required by the common code which is acknowledged by the entire medical profession of the continent, is in our opinion unwise and unnecessary, and all such action is hereby repealed."

It was moved to lay this substitute of Dr. Parrish on the table. Lost.

A vote was then taken on the subject of the substitute. The ayes and nays were called for, which resulted as follows—ayes, 57; nays, 53. The substitute was agreed to.

Dr. Whiteman then offered the following:—

"*Resolved*, That the resolution of Dr. Parrish, substituted for that of Dr. Atlee, be referred to the several county societies, with instructions to report thereon at the next meeting of this society."

Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery county, asked the society not to refer, and thus open another year's debate. The county societies will neglect their duty. The question is plain. Let us settle it at once.

Dr. Joseph Parrish said that the animus of the resolution was well understood. It was a disposition to shirk the question. Let us take the vote at once.

The motion to refer to the county societies was then put to the vote and lost.

The question then recurred to the motion of Dr. Parrish.

Professor Gross said that the question was whether we should consult with female practitioners, and admit them on the floor of this house as equals. I am not quite certain of my own identity as I stand on this floor. I am not certain whether I am a man or a woman. The times appear to be upside down. The female is trying to usurp the place of the male, and the male striving to give place to the female. How does this thing come to pass? Politicians and strong-minded women are at the root of it for their own selfish purposes. (Great applause.) The Sorosis sisters are stalking through the land, and striving to place themselves in all positions now held by the men. What is the tendency of all this? A total subversion of all principles of morality and religion. (Renewed applause.)

Woman pure and undefiled is entitled to all the reverence which can be paid to her. But when she subverts herself I pity her. What is the Woman's College? An outgrowth of this improvement. What is the need of a Women's College? Are all the teachers women? No. Are not some of them gentlemen? I pity the gentlemen the sentiment which prompts them to accept such a situation. I do not object to woman studying medicine, but if I had my way I would limit her to the peculiar branches to which nature has assigned her—obstetrics and the diseases of children. If she becomes a general practitioner she oversteps her boundaries. For these branches she is peculiarly fitted. Let her study medicine if she wishes it, but let not those who are members of the present associations prove traitors to those to whom they owe loyalty. There are seven well-known medical gentlemen who are professors in the Woman's College. One of them is the president of the American Association. They consult with the women, so we can say that so far as Philadelphia is concerned this question of consultation is practically settled. This is in opposition to the rules of the bodies to which they belong. Why, then, have the members of those bodies the moral courage to expel them? These gentlemen will not withdraw, but wish us to expel them. They wish to become martyrs. We will not expel them, because we do not want to make them martyrs. We did not ever intend to expel them. If I had infringed the rules of the society to which I belonged, I would have modesty enough to withdraw. In this issue, if we let these gentlemen go we acknowledge the evil. Then, what are we to do?

This female medical college has been before the community for several years. It has established its reputation, but only educated a few practitioners. They have done nothing for the cause of science as yet. Would it not be better for them to wait until they had done something of worth before they ask to be admitted as equals? When that time comes we may think differently. In Paris they had several women doctors who devoted their whole time to obstetric practice. They became experts in their peculiar branch, and were consulted by all the leading physicians. Has America produced any women like these? No; and it will not have for some time to come.

I was present about a year ago at a clinic in the hospital when the amputation of a hip joint was performed. Some three hundred men were present, and about nine young women. There they sat and witnessed the necessary exposure of the parts without a blush upon their cheeks. What prompted them to sit there? Only a spirit of prurient curiosity. They could never have expected themselves to perform the operation. I saw on another occasion, in the University of Pennsylvania, women sitting throughout a clinic without a blush, where a man was introduced into the amphitheatre who was covered with the most horrid sores. Now, Mr. President, would you allow any of those women to enter your house and familiarly associate with your wife or daughters?

We are living, it is said, in an age of progress. We are very much regarded, it is to be feared, as old fogies. But can it be proved that I have ever been a bar to any progress when it is in the right direction? A locomotive is progressing when it runs off the track, but it is in a wrong direction.

We had an allusion yesterday to the African. May I say a word upon that? I sympathize with the colored man, and always have. I have pitied him when he was in a state of slavery. I lived in a slave State. The colored man is now free, and he too is studying medicine. His claims for admission into the Medical Association are on the same grounds as these of the women. I think that the time has hardly come to meet this issue yet, though we will surely have to at some day. We are surely going down to meet it. But the colored man is hardly in a condition as yet to force the question. He is uneducated. He has not as yet contributed one iota of knowledge to the general stock. His claims are pressed now by unprincipled politicians for private ends. I hate politicians. When he has shown his claims and asks for them himself, then we will meet the issue.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order was postponed for one hour.

Dr. Atlee, of Washington, in reply to Professor Gross, said that he had been placed in a false position, which was very unpleasant. The question whether the female is capable of becoming a physician is not now before us, but whether the graduates of a regularly chartered institution shall be placed on the same footing as the graduates of any other college. Dr. Gross has not used one argument on the question before us. Are we to make these graduates subservient to the code of ethics, or shall we make them irregular?

If we do the latter I do not wonder that they should become abortionists, or what is its equivalent. I agree with the Doctor in many things concerning the practicability of female physicians, but I want those already in the field to be made amenable to the code of ethics, and then if they transgress as abortionists I want them punished. The question is whether they have the same *prima facie* right to become physicians as we have, and I hope that no side issues like the mixed clinic question will become mingled with it. If we continue to exclude the female practitioners we make them martyrs, and turn public sentiment entirely in their favor.

Dr. Gross said that no side issues had been included. Last winter when the mixed clinics were held the managers of the hospital appealed to the contributors, and the mixed clinics were stopped. This is the public sentiment. This is the sentiment of Philadelphia.

Professor Traill Green, of Easton, said that Professor Gross spoils his own argument by stating at the outset that he was not certain whether he was a male or female. He says also that this movement is an offset of the Sorosis. Why, sir, this movement existed long before the Sorosis. The Italian schools long ago had chairs for female education. And besides, the women have shown themselves worthy of admission. She has done much for the cause of science. It has been said that there is no cowardice in the want of spirit to expel the gentleman. I say that there is great cowardice in your action.

You should repeal the law that has been violated, or you will lose prestige by keeping upon your statute books a law which you cannot enforce. If you do not do what we ask you to do now, you will see the same gentlemen making the same demands at the next meeting of the society.

Dr. Nebinger said that he found in the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society a resolution stating that the professors in the female medical colleges would not be considered as eligible to membership in the Medical Association of the State. They should have then gone to the American Association to obtain representation after being cut out from the State Society. But this they do not do, or if they do, are not able to obtain it. They bring their fights into this arena, which is no place to fight this battle. The place is the American Medical Association. They should go there and prove that their college is a regular institution, and they will then need no resolution for admission here. By so doing they will have complied with all the requirements of this body.

I think that the appeal to stand by the code of ethics comes with very bad grace from such a source—from gentlemen who have violated the code in failing to apply the proper means for their own redress. Their method of standing by the code is by saying that they will do as they like whether the code will allow them to or not.

Dr. Joseph Parrish rose to an explanation. He said that in his speech of yesterday he had said that he was willing to stand to a higher law than the code of ethics.

Dr. Nebinger—Hear him. Is his second speech any better than the first? What is that higher law but any law which any man may make for himself?

Mr. Parrish—I stand true to the laws of the American Association, the State Association, and the County Association, in all of which bodies I have the honor of holding a seat.

Dr. Nebinger—If he is amenable, let him take the proper course. Let him go to the American Association. Is he afraid to go there? I considered it one of the best things that the Philadelphia County Society ever did when it called attention to the foul thing, the Female College.

Interruption by a delegate—Foul?

Dr. Nebinger—Foul!

Another interruption—Foul?

Dr. Nebinger—Foul! Yes, sir, I say foul.

Did any evil result to the Philadelphia society when one of the professors was a homœopath in full feather and the other a quack? Was it to be expected that the Philadelphia society, knowing these facts, could do otherwise than make the *exposé*? They are entitled to your gratitude for their action. What could they do but hand this college over to the American Association, in order to determine if the college comes up to the requirements of every other college which has representatives there.

If women are are to be made doctors of, I am one of those who would desire to give them the best education.

That mixed clinics are calculated to damage the interests of both male and female students, I cannot doubt, because I cannot but think that under certain circumstances the male would not be able to pay strict attention in the presence of the female, or the female in the presence of the male.

But this college, it is said, is not now in the condition it was when a former application was made to the American Association. It has been coming up gradually into notice, and now demands attention. If it is now improved, why are they afraid to go again to the American Association. I say that they are afraid.

Dr. Green—We have been there.

Dr. Nebinger—And have been defeated.

Dr. Green—We are not afraid to go again.

Dr. Nebinger—You are afraid and I charge you with it.

Some little argument was placed unon the fact of the election of a certain president in the American Association. If I had been present then I would not have voted for him, but what proof is that in the matter? The oath of the members is enough to show that the laws of the Philadelphia society would not be violated.

Dr. Hiram Corson—Do you swear your members?

Dr. Nebinger—I stand corrected; they promise. The president of the American Association then was a member of the Philadelphia County Society, and he had solemnly promised to stand by its laws. He would have only admitted them strictly according to law. There was one gentleman of honor who, on taking a position in this college, resigned from his society—Hartshorne. You who like the other picture best can hang it on your walls.

Dr. Nebinger then offered the following:—

*Resolved*, That the motion be laid upon the table until the matter can be referred to the American Association.

Dr. Hiram Corson said that this was the third time, in different places, when long speeches had been made by Dr. Nebinger, which he had terminated with a motion to lay on the table.

Dr. Nebinger said that as this motion was not debatable, he would withdraw it if further discussion was desired; but afterwards said that he would not withdraw it. At this point there was great disorder in the house, and it was some time before a vote could be taken. The vote was taken, but could not be ascertained.

The ayes and nays being called for, the result was as follows:—Ayes, 63; nays, 49. This lays the subject on the table. The announcement of the result was received with prolonged applause.

Thus ends the prolonged discussion on the woman question for the present, terminated as it was in rather a questionable manner.

The special order of the day, the reading of a paper on insanity, was indefinitely postponed.

After the announcement of the result of the vote, the society adjourned until 4 P. M.

[This society labors under the public disadvantage of having elected a most incompetent permanent secretary, whose incivility to the members of the press and whose studied neglect of their necessary wants are such as to render a correct report of the proceedings almost impossible. It is to be hoped that at another election a gentleman will be placed in this office who is in every way competent for the post, or who at least possesses the virtue of common politeness.]

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Saturday next is the last day on which shad can be sold.

—Comly, Cloud, and Albright can prevent independent candidates being run in their districts by following the example of Davis, Hong, and Stokes. It is all important that the next Legislature shall be largely Republican.

—The Washington Grey Corps of Light Artillery will celebrate their anniversary, on the 22d instant, by a visit to the beautiful country-seat of Dr. J. H. Schenck, on the Neshaminy creek.

—The Congressional Committee on the Centennial Celebration will arrive in this city late on Thursday of next week. Chairman Morrell was in the city yesterday.

—The Young America Cricket Club of this city is an amateur organization, and the strongest in the country.

—The trot at Point Breeze Park fixed for next Saturday has been postponed until the 18th instant.

—Should the Republicans nominate a good man in the Third district, Sam. Josephs can be beaten.

—Frederick Adams, it is said, will be Stokes' successor in the Eighth Legislative district.

—The police force will support Sam. Dailey for State Senator in the Third district.

—The Managers of the Midnight Mission solicit contributions.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTING NEGROES.—This morning Policemen Patrick Gorman and Henry Linus were before Recorder Givin, on a charge of assaulting one William Foreman, a colored man. The complainant stated that he had been arrested by these men on a charge preferred by a German of assault and battery, and badly beaten by them. At the hearing, however, Gorman preferred a charge against him and had him bound over. The matter was settled for $25, when Gorman, finding that the colored man was about instituting a charge against him, returned $20 to Foreman, and had him re-arrested on an additional charge of assaulting Linus. Bail was taken, and yesterday morning Foreman, who had then had a warrant issued, was run into the dock at the Quarter Sessions for trial. His counsel interceded, and the trial was postponed. The policemen were notified to appear yesterday afternoon, at which time they were not present. They, however, turned up this morning, and were held in $1000 for trial.

INCENDIARISM.—Last night Policeman Brant, of the Seventeenth district, discovered some hay in a shed attached to the brickyard of Webster & Son, at Twenty-first and Carpenter streets, on fire. He extinguished the flames with but trifling damage to the place.

About midnight a cooper shop at Twenty-third and Brown streets was set on fire, but the flames were discovered and extinguished before any considerable damage was inflicted. Robert O'Brien and John Martin were arrested on suspicion of being the incendiaries. Both have been recognized as old offenders, and should they be cleared of the above charge, others will be preferred against them, in one of which O'Brien is charged with till-tapping and Martin with stealing a watch and chain from a young gentleman named Janney while playing ball in the Park. The pawnbroker who had the watch identified Martin as the one who pledged it. They will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

OWNERS WANTED.—A twenty-one-foot skiff, painted yellow and green, and supposed to have been stolen from Raritan, N. J., is awaiting an owner at the Delaware Harbor Police Station. It was picked up adrift last night on the Delaware.

A bundle of freshly-washed clothing was found last night by the police of the Sixteenth district. The articles are awaiting identification at the West Philadelphia Station.

At the same station there are two heifers—a brindle and a red.

CASUALTIES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Thomas Sinclair, while at work on the roof of his residence, No. 2317 Hamilton street, fell to the pavement and crushed his head badly.

Maria Dewees, while stepping on the train at Chesnut Hill, slipped and broke an ankle. She was removed to her residence, in the vicinity.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Augusta Clayton, a servant in the employ of a family at Germantown, left her place suddenly, taking with her a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of her mistress. She was captured at Chesnut Hill, and has been sent to prison by Alderman Good to answer the offense.

### HAIR-LIFTERS.

**"Live Ingines"—Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Fast Bear, and Yellow Hair—The Scalpers' Arrival Here—They are Shown Around Town.**

Last night, at about 11·50 o'clock, there arrived at the Continental Hotel the four celebrated Indians who have been visiting Washington on a peace mission. Accompanying them was their interpreter, Charles E. Greene, and D. C. Poole, U. S. A. The party entered by the Ninth street hallway, and, walking direct up to the office-counter, their names were registered for them, their rooms allotted, and turning they quickly seated themselves in the elevator, and were hoisted upstairs. To describe them is scarcely possible. They are well-built, muscular-looking men, with the distinctive prominence of cheek peculiar to the Indian, and wear their hair long, with their scalp-locks prominently arranged. They all wear leggings, moccasins, shirts, and blankets, that of "Spotted Tail" being partly colored red and partly black. The others are black.

The two first named are noted chieftains of the Brule tribe of Sioux, the others are warriors and belong to the Dacotahs. This morning they were taken in charge by Mr. William Welsh and conducted to the Mint, where they were shown around by the Director, Governor Pollock, and Colonel Snowden. They were first taken into the Director's room, when the Governor, in a neat little speech, presented "Spotted Tail" and "Swift Bear" with silver Washington memorial medals, and "Fast Bear" and "Yellow Hair" with Lincoln and Grant medals. The Indians at first knew not what use to make of the medals, and their interpreter informed the Governor that it would be best to perforate them and attach ribbons to them, which was done, and the presents were then hung around their necks. The aborigines appeared to be considerably tickled by this little kindness, and smiled and "ough-oughed" at a lively rate. They were then conducted through the different departments. On being shown in one of the vaults a box containing $7000 in gold bars, "Spotted Tail" remarked "that it was odd that the Great Father had so much money, and don't pay us any better or more regular."

Being taken into the Assaying Department they were shown several experiments, and the Governor showed them the process of separating silver from water. This seemed to attract their attention, and "Spotted Tail" remarked, "You show us how you do it, but you don't teach us." On entering the adjusting room, the employes in which are all females, the "scalpers" seemed somewhat tickled, and "Spotted Tail" made the following little speech of his own volition:—"We have been looking at gold, and it is very handsome; but we would rather be here with the squaws."

The women, none of whom comprehended a word of what he said, were all very much pleased with the compliment. The visitors eyed the gold and silver keenly, and seemed to think that the Great Father (Grant) was the owner of it all, but they did not compliment him for any liberality. In the coinage department they were presented with five-cent pieces by Colonel Snowden, and he also gave each a silver dollar. From their facial expressions, we judged that they evidently thought that the Colonel was a "brick."

"Spotted Tail," who appears to be a shrewd Indian, seemed to take great interest in the visit, and watched everything closely. From the Mint the "Hair-lifters" were taken to see "Sheridan's Ride," and hear Mr. Roberts recite the poem, but they let fall no expression as to their being pleased or displeased with the arrangement. From the gallery they were taken to the Union League, and thence to the State House steeple, in front of which a crowd of some 5000 people had assembled to see the copper-colored visitors. After being shown the city from the bell-tower, they took their carriages for the hotel. The "braves" leave for the West to-night. In their movements they are peculiarly Indian—slow, methodical, and immobile. "Spotted Tail" takes the lead, and the others follow him around in Indian or single file; his scalp lock, too, is adorned by three brass beads or buttons.

WHISKY SEIZURES.—Deputy State Inspector Kneass has seized five hundred barrels of whisky at the establishment of Hugh Craig & Co., Broad and Cherry streets, for alleged non-conformity with the State laws. The allegation is that it was manufactured within the State and contained no State brands.

The same official has also libelled twenty barrels of whisky, the property of Thomas Owens, No. 1509 Market street, for the same reasons.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Biddle to-day, at noon, were arraigned Isaac M. Tully, a manufacturer of cigars, and Maurice Nusbaum, the proprietor of a cigar store. They were arrested last night by Deputy Marshal Beale, on a charge of fraudulently using cigar stamps of the denomination of fifty cents. The hearing was postponed until Monday next, the defendants being held in $1000 bail.

ASSAULTS AND BATTERIES.—Patrick Dougherty has been held by Alderman Collins to answer the charge of hitting Patrick Johnson on the head with a brick. The affair occurred at Seventh and Bainbridge streets.

Robert Harris, a resident of No. 1214 Nagle street, was before Alderman Hood for being drunk and disorderly and maltreating his wife. He was bound over in $800 bail for trial.

SAD SUICIDE.—William H. Carryl, a Chesnut street merchant, last evening jumped from the third-story window of his residence, No. 1018 Walnut street, to the pavement, and was killed almost instantly. The deceased had been ill for some days previous, and the act is attributed to temporary insanity. Coroner Taylor held an inquest this morning, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A GANG OF YOUNG THIEVES BROKEN UP.—Yesterday the police of the Tenth district arrested Jacob Dornan and Samuel White, lads, on the charge of stealing eggs and other groceries from the store at Philip and Jefferson streets. These boys are the last of a gang of 13 who have been committing numerous depredations in that vicinity. All the remainder have been in prison for some time.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—The rumor that a man named Keefe had died a few days since from the effects of poison in a house in Reynolds' court, a small thoroughfare leading off Blackberry alley, has proven to be untrue. A post mortem examination has revealed the cause of death to have been dropsy in the chest.

ADMITTED.—It gives us pleasure to notice the admission of F. Carroll Brewster, Jr., on motion of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia.

SERIOUS OFFENSE.—Alexander Hack, aged 17 years, was arrested last evening at Tacony for committing an outrage on a little girl aged 6 years. He confessed the crime and was committed for trial.

FELL DEAD.—William Riley (colored) fell dead this morning at Eighth and Market streets. He resided at Fourth and Union streets.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | | Pacific Mail Steam... | 44¾ |
| Con. Stock......... | 100⅝ | Western Union Tele | 33½ |
| do. scrip...... | 95¾ | Toledo & Wabash R. | 61 |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail. . | 22¾ | Mil. & St. Paul R.com | 68½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R....... | 106⅝ | Mil. & St. Paul R.pref. | 82¾ |
| Mich. South. & NI.R. | 98⅝ | Adams Express ex-d | 63⅝ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R...... | 110⅛ | Wells, Fargo & Co.... | 15¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. com.. | 84¼ | United States........ | 45½ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref.. | 92⅛ | Tennessee 6s, new. | 62½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R...... | 121½ | Gold... ........... | .113½ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 96 | Market steady. | |

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 500 bales middling uplands at 22½c. Flour—State and Western firmer; State, $5·20@6·50; Ohio, $5·60@6·85; Western, $5·15@6·85; Southern a shade firmer at $6·20@10. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 2 spring, $1·27@1·30; No. 3, $1·20; winter red Western, $1·41@1·42; white Western, $1·80. Corn advanced 1@2c.; new mixed Western, $1·02@1·09. Oats steady; State, 70@71c.; Ohio, 69@70½c; Western, 65@66c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $30·50@30·70. Lard dull; steam, 15@16½c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at $1·07.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Cotton dull at 21½@21¾c. Flour firm and more active, and shipping grades higher; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat—choice Maryland, $1·60@1·65; prime, $1·45@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·40@1·45; Western, $1·30@1·40. Corn quiet; white, $1·16@1·17; yellow, $1·08. Oats steady at 58@60c. Rye nominal at $1·10@1·12. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 22@22½c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17¼c. Whisky dull at $1·04@1·05.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3400 Pa 6s, 1st se.. | | 100 sh Reading R... | 53⅝ |
| Monday.... | 103¾ | 200 do. Monday | 53½ |
| 5 sh Penna R..... | 57¾ | 400 do. Mon. ls. | 53½ |
| 100 do. Monday | 57⅞ | 82 sh Sch Nv. b5wn | 8½ |

**FINE STATIONERY,**

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

**The Perry Fuller Case.**

**Exciting Scene in the House.**

**A Reporter in Trouble.**

**The Great New York Bridge.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Perry Fuller Case.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Major Perry Fuller has given bonds before Judge Wylie, of this city, for $50,000, to answer certain Custom House charges against him in New Orleans. Fuller's bondsmen are Senators Ross, of Kansas, and McDonald, of Arkansas. Fuller was represented before Judge Wylie by Congressman Sheldon, of Louisiana.

**Exciting Scene in the House.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A very exciting scene occurred in the House. The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, A. Scott Smith, was, on motion of Mr. Fitch, ordered to be brought before the bar of the House and show cause why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for libellous statements reflecting on the integrity of members of the House. The order has not yet been executed.

### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**House.**

Mr. Myers presented the petition of over 300 druggists and dealers in distilled spirits in Philadelphia in favor of taxing spirits at the distillery, and on a capacity basis.

Mr. Mercur, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the Senate bill to consolidate the Northern and Southern Judicial districts in Florida. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kerr, from the same committee, reported back adversely the House bill to create a new judicial district in Kentucky. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Davis (N. Y.) the Senate bill to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Beaman introduced a bill donating four pieces of condemned cannon to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Adrian, Michigan. Passed.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the acts of the 27th of July, 1866, and March 2, 1867, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts to Federal courts by extending their application to cases of ejectment where the claimants of title or parties in interest are citizens of different States. Passed.

Mr. Finkelnburg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to create St. Joseph, Missouri, a port of delivery, attached to the collection district of New Orleans. Passed.

Mr. Cook, from the conference committee on the bill to establish a police court for the District of Columbia, made a report, reducing the number of judges for such court from two to one. Agreed to.

Mr. Fitch, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement from the Washington telegraphic correspondence of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, to the effect that the correspondent had called on General Butler and asked him whether, in his explanation the day previously in reference to Mr. Fitch, he intended to say there was no evidence before his committee directly or indirectly implicating Mr. Fitch, and that General Butler said that that was not his meaning, nor could he truthfully say so; there was no direct evidence against Mr. Fitch, but there was indirect testimony.

The statement having been read, Mr. Fitch called upon Mr. Butler (Mass.) to state whether that statement in the *Evening Post* was true or not.

Mr. Butler—The statement is not correct, and I desire leave of the House to state a few words, so that all this matter may be understood. I desire for my own personal relief to state to the House why I cannot report on those questions. I have tried for some days to bring the matter up so as to get my report sanctioned by the Judiciary Committee, but the press of business before that committee is such that it has not yet been able to reach this subject, but I hope we will be able to reach it on Monday next.

Mr. Bingham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, interposed a remark that when the matter was attempted to be brought up in committee the gentleman from Massachusetts declared that there was not a word in any part of the testimony which reflected on the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. Butler went on to say that there had been some gentlemen named in the testimony before the committee, but that there was nothing in any case which impugned the honor or propriety of action of any member of the House. There had been evidence that some approaches had been made to one or two gentlemen of the House, but—

Mr. Eldridge interposed the point of order that it was against the rules to make public what occurred before a committee until the committee reported.

Mr. Sargent insisted that the gentleman from Nevada had a right to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts had told any correspondent that there was anything before his committee directly or indirectly inculpating the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. Butler—I will come to it. I have said that there was no imputation against any member of the House, but I say again that there was some evidence tending to show—

Mr. Eldridge again interposed the objection that it was not in order to disclose what occurred in committee.

The Speaker sustained the objection, and said he understood the question of privilege to be whether the gentleman from Massachusetts had given authority to a newspaper statement in a correspondence with a reporter.

Mr Butler said that he was endeavoring to prevent any misunderstanding. In no case had there been any imputation on the action of any member of the House. All that he had ever said in the matter was that names had been mentioned, but in every case there had been proper action on the part of every member, so far as anything had appeared to the committee. In reference to this correspondent, he had been simply asked a question by him, not as he understood affecting the gentleman from Nevada, and any inference from what he said affecting, or supposed to affect, the gentleman from Nevada was wholly incorrect.

Mr. Fitch—Will the gentleman answer me this question explicitly. Is there any evidence before your committee tending to implicate me indirectly in any criminal act?

Mr. Butler—By no means.

Mr. McCormick—Will the gentleman answer the same question in reference to myself?

Mr. Butler—Certainly. As I have said, every member of Congress, so far as this case has gone, has behaved just exactly as a gentleman should.

Mr. Fitch—I desire to say also in reference to an editorial which appears in the same paper that I don't know Mr. N. B. Taylor; that I never to my knowledge met him, and if there is testimony that either Mr. N. B. Taylor or any other person ever approached me or offered me any bribe or consideration whatever in connection with the Cuban or any other matter, it is utterly false, and now shall ask the House, (though I feel some delicacy in doing so myself), that this reporter, W. Scott Smith, who has circulated a foul slander against me personally, and reflecting on the dignity of this House, and who in response to a public demand of it on the floor of the House, has reiterated it, and made another false statement, putting language into the mouth of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which that gentleman states (and no doubt truly states) he never used, be on account of that action excluded from the reporter's gallery of this House.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**The Great Bridge to Brooklyn.**

ALBANY, June 10.—The contract for the iron superstructure of the new Hudson River Bridge has been awarded to Kellogg, Clark & Co., of Phœnixville, Pa. The whole work is to be completed during the season of 1871.

**Outrage and Attempted Murder.**

NEW YORK, June 10.—George Garrow, a colored man, has been arrested at Jamaica for an attempted violation and murder of Jane Smith, also colored. It is thought the latter will die.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Political.**

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature last night nominated Henry Bingham, of Littleton, for United States Senator.

**The Death of Dickens.**

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The announcement of the death of Charles Dickens causes profound sadness throughout the city.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR'S ENCAMPMENT, WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania, will be on sale at the ticket offices of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, and No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, on June 13th and 14th, good to return until June 18, inclusive, at $6·35 for the round trip. The 9·45 A. M. train arrives at Williamsport at 6 P. M.
6 10 3t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

## THIRD EDITION

### TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

**The New Army Bill.**

**"Erie" Stock in London.**

**The Middies who Did not Pass.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The New Army Bill.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The conference committee on the bill to reorganize the army agreed to-day to report a substitute embracing the points of both the Senate and House bills. The bill agreed upon retains the sections regulating the pay of officers, and dispenses with the brevet section. The House managers carried their bill virtually as against the Senate.

**Mr. Fitch and the Newspapers—Another Account.**

In the House to-day Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, arose to another personal explanation relative to W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, charging him with wilful and malicious libel. Fitch concluded by offering a resolution to bring Smith before the bar of the House, to show cause why he should not be expelled from the privilege of the reporters' gallery. No members attempted to make a defense of Smith, and General Butler contradicted Smith's statement that he got the materials of his article on Mr. Fitch and other members from him.

**The Income Tax.**

The Senate Finance Committee had the tax bill under consideration to-day, and discussed the policy of striking out the income tax entirely, but no conclusion was reached. It is proposed by some Senators to abolish the income tax and increase on distilled spirits sufficiently to make up for the difference in amount to the revenue.

**Pacific Railroad Consolidation.**

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee had a meeting to-day and considered the proposition to consolidate the Fremont and Kellogg bills for the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad. It was stated in committee that the parties interested had agreed to consolidate.

### FROM EUROPE.

**"Erie" Stock in London.**

LONDON, June 15.—The *Times*, in its money article this morning, referring to the introduction of the new Grand Rapids Railroad bonds, says Erie experiences inculcate distrust of all such securities.

**Trial of Boulton.**

The trial of Boulton, one of the masqueraders, had been deferred to the July sessions. The *Times* says the prisoners, Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park, have been released on bail.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 10—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞@93. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89⅞; of 1865, old, 88⅞; of 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 10⅝d.; middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 42,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. Stock, 603,000 bales, 66,000 bales of which are American. Receipts of the week, 35,000 bales, of which 13,000 are American. California wheat, 10s. 5d.@10s. 6d. Corn, 30s. 9d.

LONDON, June 10—11 A. M.—Tallow firmer at 45s. 9d.@46. Whale oil quiet. Spirits of petroleum quiet and steady.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**An Idiot in Court.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.*

This morning a young man named Samuel Macky, about twenty-one years of age, was put upon trial, charged with attempting an outrage upon an Irish girl at the Camden and Amboy depot, Walnut street wharf. At first he was quiet like his fellow-prisoners, attracting no unusual notice, but when he was called before the girl for identification, he became excited, twirled a handkerchief about his fingers, contorted his face, and showed other signs of mental derangement. Upon being returned to the dock he struck the prisoners with his hat and had to be removed to the other dock, where he sat alone. But here he persisted in his antics, tearing his handkerchief into shreds, throwing bread at the lawyers, and finally he took off his boots and hurled them at the lawyers and made noises that rendered the trial impracticable. By consent of his counsel the case was withdrawn from the jury, the Judge saying he would return him to prison and have his condition inquired into. When the officers attempted to remove him he became frantic, and the officers were compelled to handcuff him and remove him by main force.

**The Father Who Outraged His Daughter.**

William S. Riding, the old man who was charged with outraging his little daughter, who is only ten years old, was put upon trial. The details of the case are truly shocking and unfit for publication. It is understood that his defense will be insanity.

**Thieves.**

Henry Peers pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing several silver watches and various articles of clothing, valued at $184, from Conrad F. Weiland.

Thomas Custers pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $130 from Sarah Stackhouse, at the Washington House, on the 13th of May.

**The Nicolson Pavement.**

*United States Circuit Court—Judges Strong and McKennan.*

This Court is engaged in the argument of the case of the Nicolson Wood-Paving Co. vs. The City of Elizabeth, New Jersey, involving an alleged infringement of plaintiff's patent in laying a wooden pavement.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION

FOR TWO WEEKS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

AT

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4m§p Proprietors and Manufacturers.

## FOURTH EDITION

### "BIG INJUN" IN WASHINGTON.

**Honors Prince Arthur.**

**Fight with Greek Brigands.**

**The English Yacht Race.**

**The Cambria Beaten by the Egeria.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Naval Matters.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Leyden, at the Boston Navy Yard, has been ordered to be prepared for immediate sea service.

**Rear Admiral Rodgers**

has been ordered to have constructed at Yokohama, Japan, on the ground given to the United States by the Japanese, a naval hospital and medical storehouse, to supply the wants of the Asiatic fleet.

**The Columbia Commandery, No. 2.**

will leave on Tuesday next, accompanied by the Marine Band, for Williamsport, Pa.

**Rear-Admiral Charles H. Poor,**

now commanding the North Atlantic fleet, has been placed upon the retired list, to date from the 9th inst.

**The Middies and their "Coach"**

The midshipmen and officers at the Naval Academy have made up a purse of $400 for the purchase of a gold watch for presentation to the coach of the midshipmen's crew at the late boat race, Mr. Blakie.

**Deficient Middies.**

The following midshipmen having been found deficient at the recent examination at the Naval Academy, have been dropped from the rolls:—G. B. Vandervert, C. H. Crosswait, W. V. B. Topping, J. S. Janett, C. F. Holders, Richard Habersham, James Spigley, Alfred B. Elliott, E. S. Baker, G. B. Way, C. V. Grant, William Gundlach, C. A. Wallingford, J. F. Robb, C. H. McCartney, William McKelley, E. G. Ray, Irving Smith, J. B. Culp, C. S. Brenner, R. W. Burns, J. P. Johnson, George W. Hyde, E. F. Heard, J. M. Jackson, Charles Laid, W. H. Craig, H. W. Greenough, David Peacock, C. J. Aaron.

**The Tallapoosa**

has returned to the Washington Navy Yard from a recent trip to New York and Boston. As the Savannah is not going on the practice cruise from the Naval Academy, she is to proceed to Norfolk, where she will lay in ordinary, and what few men there are on her will be transferred to the receiving ship.

**Final Indian Council.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

Red Cloud and party are having a final council with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. The Secretary made a speech saying that some of the requests made by the Indians concerning rations and allowing them traders would be acceded to, and the Government would do all in its power to make them comfortable and happy. He announced that they had already received some presents in the shape of blankets, etc., and would receive more in New York on their way home.

### FROM EUROPE.

**Fight with Brigands.**

MADRID, June 10.—Yesterday a civil guard came up with part of the band of brigands who captured the Englishmen near Gibraltar some time ago. The guard immediately gave them battle, killing three and capturing their horses. The others succeeded in effecting their escape. On the persons of the killed were found seventy thousand reals, part of the amount which had been paid as ransom for their prisoners.

**Montpensier to go to England.**

The Duke of Montpensier has asked for and obtained passes for England.

**The English Yacht Race.**

LONDON, June 10.—The London Yacht Club has awarded the victory in Wednesday's yacht race to the Egeria. She arrived at the starting point second, being behind the Gloriana and ahead of the Cambria, but after making the usual allowances for tonnage the Egeria was pronounced the winner by one minute and forty-four seconds. The second place is given to the Cambria, and the Gloriana is put last. A fine coast wind prevailed at the start.

**Amnesty to Spanish Political Prisoners.**

LISBON, June 10.—A general amnesty for past political offenses is promised.

### FROM THE DOMINION.

**Billiards.**

TORONTO, June 10.—A billiard match came off last night between Jakes, of Coburg, and Conners, of Peterboro, for $200 and the champion cue of Ontario. Twelve hundred points were played, and resulted as follows:—Jakes, 1202; Conners, 813.

**Imposing Ceremonial.**

MONTREAL, June 10.—An imposing ceremonial programme has been drawn up for to-morrow, when Prince Arthur will be invested with the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Governor-General. Officers of the army and militia, heads of departments, clergy, etc., in full dress will be present. It is expected to be a brilliant affair.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**The Concord Railroad.**

CONCORD, June 10.—The hearing on the injunction served on the Concord Railroad directors to restrain them from taking forcible possession of the road from the hands of Manager Stearns commenced before the Supreme Judicial Court to-day. Justices Nesmith and Foster have withdrawn from the bench, they being stockholders and officers of the road. Hon. B. R. Curtis, of Boston, appears for the Concord road, and Hon. Ira Perley, of Concord, for the petitioners. Both are supported by a large number of assistants, prominent gentlemen at the bar. But little progress will be made to-day up to the hour of adjournment.

**Beacon Park Races Postponed.**

BOSTON, June 10.—The races at Beacon Park are postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain.

**The Boston and Erie Railroad.**

The passage of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie aid bill by the Legislature has very little visible effect on the stock and bonds. The latter sold at 33 to-day, the same as yesterday, and stock at 5½@5¾.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Sentenced for Manslaughter.**

NEW YORK, June 10.—Patrick Duffy, the man-eater of the Eighth ward, who stabbed Officer Dyreman dangerously a few days since at the corner of Broadway and Houston streets, pleaded guilty today in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years and six months.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Arrival of John P. Hale.**

DOVER, N. H., June 10.—John P. Hale arrived in America yesterday and will reach his home in Dover on Wednesday at noon. A public reception will be tendered him by the residents of this city.

### FROM THE WEST.

**The Railroad Excursionists.**

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The railroad excursionists left for home this morning, the Louisville party going by way of Chicago. The Southern Hotel gave them a banquet last night, which was fully attended and was much enjoyed.

### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Memorials were presented from book publishers and others relative to proposed modifications of the Copyright laws.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Wilson to enable army officers to insure their lives in life insurance companies in the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Osborn, to establish the Collection District of Biscay, in Florida. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A motion by Mr. Pomeroy to take up the bill relating to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company for a land subsidy gave rise to discussion.

Mr. Thayer opposed the motion, as he understood the bill proposed to interfere with another branch of the Pacific Railroad in his section, and would divide an extensive belt of country between two roads, one taking the odd and the other the even sections, to the entire exclusion of settlers. He wanted to know the reason for this pressure to get up the bill when it was almost impossible to get up any other bill in the morning hour.